HAND-BOOK

TO THE

MADRAS RECORDS.

BEING A

REPORT ON THE PUBLIC RECORDS PRESERVED
IN THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT OFFICE,
PREVIOUS TO 1834.

WITH

CHRONOLOGICAL ANNALS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BY

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PREFACE.

THE Madras Government having permitted the publication of the accompanying Report on the Public Records preserved in the Government Office in this Presidency, the author has deemed it expedient to preface it with a few observations on the nature of old Records in general, and on the means best adapted for obtaining an insight into their subject matter and relative value.

It will be unnecessary to dilate upon the vast accumulations of books and papers of every description, which for very many years have been going on in all our Public Offices at home. The necessity for establishing checks against every conceivable kind of corruption or misappropriation, and the responsibility of every servant of Government to those above him in every item of public business which he may be called upon to transact, have led to such an astounding multiplication of correspondence, journals, accounts, minutes, reports, memoranda, and forms of every kind, that the growing masses of documents have long seemed to overwhelm every department in the home administration. Day by day the evil increased, until at last it became intolerable. Piles of documents which had passed out of current use were constantly added to the accumulations of previous years, until every available square foot of space from cellars to attics was literally crammed, and still the cry arose for more room. Chief Clerks felt themselves forced to do something in the matter. If nervous they recommended the erection of new buildings; if prompt and energetic they at once consigned waggon loads of unkown Records to the waters of Lethe; and as nobody knew what they were, some time elapsed before any one was found to complain of the wholesale destruction.

But at last the spirit of enquiry was awakened in the general public. Diplomatic correspondence of the utmost value had been sold for waste paper, and was subsequently purchased by the British Museum at a fabulous price. Income tax returns, which had been entrusted to the Commissioners to ensure secrecy, were found in grocers shops wrapped round soap and sugar. The very papers which a zealous official, absorbed in the current business of the day, would regard with contempt,—turned out to be the very papers which historians and antiquarians would regard with superstitious reverence. The great difficulty was to know what to keep and what to destroy. At home the evil was partly met by establishing a large Record Office with a separate establishment, for the reception of documents from all the Public Offices; and it was fondly expected that an Officer from the Record Office, and one from any Public Office desiring to be relieved of its old documents, might together decide the question. This plan has worked well as far as documents of recent date were concerned; but with regard to the older papers it can scarcely be said to work at all. The gentleman appointed by a Public Office to confer with a gentleman at the Record Office, knows nothing whatever of the subject matter or value of the documents which do not belong to the current business; and the Record Office is powerless to destroy, without the sanction of the Office from whence the documents have been carried. Therefore, until some means can be devised for presenting within a moderate space some clear account of the nature and subject matter of the Records themselves, the task of "weeding" the Offices, as it is technically called, will never be satisfactorily achieved.

This is the branch of the subject to which the writer of the accompanying Report has devoted his special and individual attention. At first sight it appears to be a moral impossibility to master the contents of the shelves of endless volumes, and the cupboards of endless papers, which crowd such buildings as the Public Record Office in this Presidency. Again it will strike many that even could this Herculean labour be achieved, still the results would assume such large proportions, that no Government in the world would be able to read through and digest such a descriptive catalogue. Thus the seemingly impracticable task to be accomplished is first, that of acquiring a sufficient knowledge of the nature and value of the Records themselves; and secondly, that of reproducing such knowledge in a form which will enable a reader to obtain by a few hours perusal, the results of a labour which has spread over as many months. The first is a work of shere application; the second demands the exercise of method.

The writer after some experience has arrived at the conclusion that, before any decision can be arrived at as regards the preservation or destruction of old Records, this course must be rigidly pursued. The individual engaged much first complete the task of noting the nature and scope of the subject matter of every document, or series of documents, throughout the Office on which he may be occupied; without however descending to unnecessary detail, excepting in cases where the documents are of an exceptional and isolated character. When this labour has been fairly accomplished, then the most difficult portion of his task begins, namely, the digestion and classification of these results into such a form that they may be perused with interest in the course of a few hours. This process has been fully carried out in the present Report; and consequently the public can judge for themselves, as to whether the rules laid down are worth anything or worth nothing at all.

Having thus indicated the nature of the Records, the decision as regards destruction is comparatively easy, and can rarely be accompanied with any doubt or hesitation. Moreover another and equally important work has been thereby accomplished. Inasmuch as such a Report indicates the subject matter of the Records, so it not only enables a Department to clear away the lumber of generations, but it is in reality a Hand-book to what remains. For this reason the title of Hand-book has been given to the present publication. Again, in every description of a document, the Register mark will be found entered in the margin; so that not only does the Report furnish a guide to the nature of a Record, but also a guide to the very spot where that Record may be found.

In conclusion, the author may be permitted to remark that in order to render the present publication still more useful to the Record Officers, and to all engaged in historical researches, he has furnished "Chronological Annals of the Madras Presidency" from the earliest period to the present day. It will be seen from the title page, that the accompanying Report only refers to the public documents previous to the year 1834; but it will also be seen that the "Consultations" and "General Letters" extend down to the year 1854, though of course no reference has been made to their contents. For this reason the Chronological Annals have been brought down to the present year. Portions of the Annals are far from being as comprehensive as could have been wished; but when the work on the history of the Presidency, upon which the writer is at present engaged, is fairly completed, the whole of the Annals may be completed likewise.

MADRAS, *March* 18*th*, 1861.

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CHRONOLOGICAL ANNALS

OF THE

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AT MADRAS.

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT DAY

1639 TO 1861.

1639.—Madras was founded by Mr. Day. The Fort of St. George was erected between the river Cooum and the Sea; and native merchants, weavers, painters, and others were encouraged to settle in the neighbourhood at a place thenceforward called Chinnapatnam by the natives, and Madras by the English. A cowle for building the Fort was obtained, through the mediation of the Naik of Chingleput, from the Rajah of Chandragheri, a descendant of the Hindoo family which had once reigned at Bijanagur.

1642.—Official communications in the form of a General Letter, were sent for the first time by the Agency at Fort St. George to the Court of Directors. The settlement was placed under the Presidency of Bantam in the island of Java; and was intended to supply goods from the Coromandel Coast to meet a demand which existed in Java.

1644.—The sum expended on the Fort amounted to £2,300; and it was computed that an expenditure of £2,000 more, and a garrison of 100 soldiers, would render the place impregnable.

1646.—The Rajah of Chandragheri fled to Mysore. The Directors had little confidence in the Madras Factory.

1652.—Mr. Aaron Baker, first Governor mentioned. He settled a dispute which had already broken out between the Right and Left hand castes. The garrison only consisted of twenty-six soldiers.

1653.—The Agency was raised to the rank of a Presidency.

1654.—The Presidency was ordered to reduce its establishment to two Factors and ten soldiers.

1659.—Sir Thomas Chamber, Governor. He gave a cowle to the Pedda Naik who undertook to guard the town of Chinnapatnam (Madraspatnam). Twenty peons were at this period a sufficient police. They were paid by small duties and customs, and some paddy fields.

1661.—Sir Edward Winter appointed President, who provoked hostilities with Neknam Khan, Nabob of Golconda, *i.e.*, Commander-in-Chief of the army in the Carnatic under Abou Hassan King of Golconda or Hyderabad.

1665.—Mr. Foxcroft arrived at Fort St. George with a Commission to supersede Sir Edward Winter, but is imprisoned by Winter on a charge of disloyalty.

1668.—Arrival of Sir William Langhorn to investigate the matter.

1669.—Mr. Foxcroft, Governor for one year.

1670.—Sir EDWARD WINTER and Mr. FOXCROFT both return to England. The earliest Records in the Government Office are General Letters from England, of which the series commences in 1670.

Sir WILLIAM LANGHORN, President. A cowle obtained from the King of Golconda through the Nabob, Neknam Khan, by which it was agreed that 1,200 pagodas should be paid yearly by the Company as rent to the King of Golconda for the town and fort of Chinnapatnam.

1672.—Occupation of St. Thomé by the French under Admiral De la Haye. St. Thomé besieged by the Dutch. Neutrality of Sir William Langhorn.

1674.—Surrender of the French to the Dutch.

1676.—Commission of Major Puckle to enquire into abuses at Fort St. George. Letter of the Reverend Partrick Warner to the Court of Directors bringing to their notice the vicious lives of some of the soldiers and writers.

1677.—Mr. STREYNSHAM MASTER, Governor. Capture of Ginjee and Vellore by the Mahrattas under Sevajee. Mr. Master sends presents to Sevajee.

1678.—Establishment of a High Court of Judicature. Mr. Master visits the dependent factories.

1680.—Foundation of St. Mary's Church in Fort St. George. Mutiny of the painters. Blockade of Fort St. George by the Naik of Poonamallee.

1681.—Mr. WILLIAM GYFFORD, Governor. Persecution of Mr. Master.

1682.—Great encroachments of the Sea. Peremptory dismissal of Mr. Bridger, Member of Council.

1683.—Orders issued against the transportation of slaves.

1684.—Appointment of a Judge Advocate and erection of a Court of Admiralty in the room of the High Court of Judicature. Attempt to raise a monthly tax from the inhabitants of Madras.

1685.—Proclamation of the accession of James II. Proclamation against Interlopers. Difficulties in levying the tax.

1686.—Attempts to rent St. Thomé from the King of Golconda. Fresh arrangements for the performance of Police duties. Overthrow of the kingdom of Bijapore by Aurungzebe. Plunder of Hyderabad by Prince Moazzim. Perilous state of the kingdom of Golconda. Preparations for defending Madras against the Mogul army.

1687.—Mr. ELIHU YALE, Governor. Hostilities against the Mogul in Bengal. Struggles between the English and Portuguese for the possession of St. Thomé. Conquest of Golconda by Aurungzebe.

1688.—Hoisting of the Union Jack at Fort St. George. Exchange of civilities between Fort St. George and Pulicat. Establishment of a Mayor and Corporation of Madras. Establishment of an Assurance Office. Population of Madras estimated at this period at 300,000.

1689.—Arrival of the Company's servants from Bengal. Attack on the English factory at Vizagapatam.

1690.—Rise of the Armenian community. Action with the French Fleet in the Madras road. Quarrels between Mr. Yale and his Council. Quarrels between Mr. Yale and Mayor and Corporation.

1691.—Missionary efforts of the Court of Directors on behalf of Portuguese and slaves.

1692.—Cowle obtained from the Grand Vizier Assid Khan and from the Nabob Zulfikar Khan for the out towns of Egmore, Pursewaukum and Tandore. Mr NATHANIEL HIGGINSON, Governor, and Sir JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Commissary-General.

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War in the Dekkan between Aurungzebe and the Mahrattas. Siege of Ginjee by the Mogul army. Disputes respecting the pagoda in Black Town and the one in Triplicane.

1693.—Capture of Pondicherry by the Dutch. Disputes between Governor Higginson and the Bishop of St. Thomé respecting the exercise of ecclesiastical authority within the English boundaries. Disputes with the Naik of Poonamallee respecting Egmore, Pursewaukum and Triplicane.

1694.—Dr. BLACKWELL suspected of having designs on Fort St. David. Mr. Yale sends a letter of complaint to the Court of Directors.

1695.—Mogul army encamped before Ginjee. Disputes between Zulfikar Khan and Daoud Khan. Unsettled state of St. Thomé.

1696.—Fresh encroachment of the Sea. Increased difficulties with the Nabob Zulfikar Khan. News of a French expedition to the Coast of Coromandel.

1697.—Armenians engage not to have any dealings with the interlopers. Attempts of the Junkameer of Vepery to collect Land Customs from goods going to Madras. Attack on the English factory at Anjengo.

1698.—Capture of Ginjee by the Nabob Zulfikar Khan. Selim Khan attacks Cuddalore. Arrival of an interloper at St. Thomé. Retirement of Governor Higginson without a stain upon his name.

Mr. THOMAS PITT, Governor. Purwanna obtained for Fort St. David. Proclamation of the peace of Ryswick by which Pondicherry was restored to the French.

1699.—Danish settlement at Tranquebar attacked by the Rajah of Tanjore. Formation of a new East India Company. Sharp correspondence. Governor Pitt of the Old Company, and Consul Pitt of the New Company. Servants of the New Company profess to be representatives to the King of England.

1700.—Fears excited by the new Nabob Daoud Khan.

1701.—Arrival of Nabob Daud Khan at St. Thomé.

1702.—Blockade of Fort St. George by Daoud Khan, who is at last obliged to retreat with a present.*

1703.—Mr. Consul Pitt dies at Devaramput, May 8. His death facilitates the settlement between the servants of the two Companies.

1704.—Madras is much troubled by pirates on the coast, and in the straits of Malacca. Aurungzebe threatens the English in consequence of the piracies perpetrated. Governor Pitt appeals to the Dutch and to the Danes for their aid. Daoud Khan, at San Thomé, seizes goods. Pitt threatens. The Portuguese Governor and Merchants, with their Bishop, appeal to Pitt against any bombardment. Pitt sends an agent to watch their proceedings. Daoud Khan demands a large sum of money. He ruins some gardens near Black Town. Fort St. David's is besieged. Terms made with Daoud Khan, for a cessation of hostilities, by giving 25,000 Rupees. Rd. Pearson, a debauchee civil servant, is dismissed, and sent to England. A Roman Catholic patriarch of Antioch holds correspondence from Pondicherry, with the Madras Governor, who give a kind reception, and offers liberal treatment to his clergy, while they behave well; but if he or they leave Madras they are not to return.

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* Up to this point the Chronological Annals have been drawn up from "Madras in the Olden Time." For most of the subsequent period the compiler is indebted to the Annals published in the Appendix to Dr. Taylor's "Ancient and Modern India." The Annals of the last ten years are abridged from the valuable Chronologial Tables of Events in the Comprehensive Almanacks published by Messrs. Pharoah & Co.

Many disputes in Council. President Pitt has the sole authority, and maintains the Government. He is embarrassed by a dispute between two castes of natives, each contending for their rights as to which of their hands is the superior, and each threatening to flit from the place unless their claims are settled, as to whether *the right hands* are superior to *the left hands*. The left-hand men demanded at least to be equal to the right-hand men. The President sets up stone pillars and separates the parties, but it requires the utmost vigilance to maintain quiet; and some of the right-hand men abandon the town. Governor Pitt buys, in 1704, a valuable diamond for 20,400*l.*, which he has polished in London, and sells in 1717, to the Regent of France, for 135,000*l.* He was the grandfather of the celebrated Earl of Chatham. Governor Pitt is unexpectedly called on to resign his office, by the captain of a ship, which had arrived from England. He is indignant at the treatment he has received, but surrenders the government to Gulstone Addison, brother of the celebrated writer, Sept. 18, 1709.

1709.—G. ADDISON dies, Oct. 17. Edmond Montague, a Councillor, governs provisionally during fourteen days.

1709.—WILLIAM FRASER returns to Madras and becomes Governor, Nov. 2. He recommends forgetfulness of past quarrels, and mutual peace.

1711.—EDMUND HARRISON, Governor, appointed by the Court, arrives July 11. He has a long dispute with Robert Raworth, Governor of Fort St. David, which he settles with great difficulty. Raworth is supported by the French, and Harrison is obliged to go in person to obtain the keys of the Fort. He promotes old Sergeants to the rank of Ensign. Their discipline is contemptible. He embarks for Europe Jan. 8, 1717.

1717.—JOSEPH COLLETT becomes Governor. Erects charity schools. Causes silver to be coined in the King's name. Sends Lieut. Roach to drive Diarum out of Trivadore, which is gallantly done. Roach is promoted to the rank of Major. Madras is, at this period, regarded as the chief factory of the Company. Charges are brought against the Governor of Sumatra, which are investigated there. The Rev. Charles Long is sent as Chaplain to Fort St. David. J. Collett embarks, Jan. 18, 1721.

1721.—FRANCIS HASTINGS, a Councillor, is Governor. He is much occupied with an investigation into the murder of some English at Syriam in Pegu.

1721.—NATHANIEL ELWICK arrives from England and becomes Governor, Oct. 15. He and the Council take much trouble to obtain the payment of twenty-nine treasure-chests, which had been made way with by Governor Hastings, with the concurrence of the store-keeper, Cooke. By threatening to arrest them, the Council obtains security in diamonds and in claims of several ships. The balance due by Hastings amounts to 72,027 pagodas. Hastings gives security, and dies in November. Governor Elwick borrows 10,000 pagodas from the Jesuits in China, and agrees to pay them 6 per cent. A dreadful storm rages at Madras, Nov. 13—15. The bridges carried away and several ships wrecked. Disputes with the French at Pondicherry, about ships taken by the English privateers. The Madras Government complain of the insolence of certain Armenians, who, because they land goods at Pondicherry, imagine they, although dwelling at Madras, are beyond control. The importation at Pondicherry of goods by British subjects is prohibited. An order is issued by the Madras Government, to prevent the Government slaves at Fort Marlborough from being employed by private individuals. N. Elwick resigns the government and embarks, Jan. 12, 1725.

1725.—JAMES MACRAE succeeds, Jan. 12. Letters from Vizagapatam state that the Nabob is much indebted; and fears are entertained that the Soldiery will begin the plunder of the country. Some men sent to protect

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Vizagapatam. The first Protestant Mission at Madras is begun in 1726. The ship *Amity* is seized by the French at Port Louis as an interloper. Two Bengal ships are seized at Judda. J. Macrae resigns and takes his money home in specie as his best investment, May 14, 1730.

1730.—GEORGE MORTON PITT, the Deputy Governor at Fort St. David, succeeds, May 14. Great complaints are made by the Natives, of the oppressions and exactions of Gooda Anconah, the dubash of the late Governor. He is arrested, tried, and being found guilty, is ordered to pay 20,000 pagodas, with which he complies. An extraordinary trick is tried on the Governor. A diamond merchant professes to have one of great value, which, after much ceremony, he takes to the Governor in a sealed bag, and having deposited it there, goes home and dies. The Governor opens this bag in the presence of several Members of Council, and finds a Sand-stone. Mr. Peers, a member of Council, and two other gentlemen having been taken up for a night row, are suspended from the service and with difficulty restored by the Home Authorities. G. M. Pitt embarks, Jan. 23, 1735.

1735.—RICHARD BENYON succeeds. He finds the Triplicane and town bridges in bad condition; orders them to be repaired, and that certain town dues should be applied thereunto. Having doubts as to his right within the boundary of Madras, to arrest Moormen for debt, without the sanction of the Mayor's court, he asks the opinion of the Council, who support his privileges. Another difficulty arises, from an European constable having maltreated a Polygar without those bounds. Notice is given to the Sheriff not to proceed beyond his jurisdiction, and the fees taken from the native are ordered to be restored. A sailmaker, guilty of murder in Canton, is taken for trial, first to Madras and afterwards to London. The Town-hall terrace found to be in a dangerous state from white ants.

1739.—A letter from Imaum Saib to Coja Petrus, cautions the Madras Government to beware of the movements of Sou Rajah, who contemplates the plundering of Madras, by sending Bajee Rao, at the head of 40,000 men, to attack it. The Governor in Council orders the walls and fortifications to be repaired and strengthened. A merchant Captain called Coxon, having, with his two mates, behaved very insolently to the French authorities at Madras, is left to their mercy to be treated as he deserves. Richard Benyon embarks, Jan. 17, 1743.

1743.—NICHOLAS MORSE succeeds in the government. The appearance of the Mahrattas on the banks of the Kistna spreads alarm. Nizam-ul-Mulk, when going to Golconda, returns from fright. The Mahrattas threaten. War breaks out in Europe. Diados, a Guzerathee Shroff, is found guilty of insulting Mr. Berrington, and fined 300 pagodas. A Patan plot to murder the Nabob of Arcot is frustrated. The Council orders the fortifications to be repaired and strengthened. Dupleix, Governor of Pondicherry, excites their jealousy by repeated acts. An English squadron appears off Madras under Commodore Barnet. He dies at Fort St. David in April, 1746. Peyton succeeds. He fights an action, June 25, and retires to refit at Trincomallee. Labourdonnais, the French Admiral, attacks Madras, Sept. 4, on the 7th, bombards the White Town. On the 8th, two English Deputies propose a surrender. He insists on his own terms. The English refuse. The bombardment is renewed until the 10th, when the English submit, having lost five men: they become prisoners of war, but on condition that the town should be ransomed on easy terms. The Nabob expresses his dissatisfaction, but Dupleix promises much money, and to give him the town. The French authorities dispute against each other; and although their fleet is strengthened, the opportunity of conquering all the English settlements is lost by their delays. A storm breaks out, Oct. 2, which disperses the

French fleet—several ships founder and others are driven on shore. The treaty for the ransom of Madras is signed, and Labourdonnais sails for the Isle of France, leaving 1,200 men to garrison Madras. The Nabob tries to take the town, but is repulsed. He then moves to St. Thomé, from which place he is driven by the French, under Captain Paradis, who is appointed by Dupleix, to be Commandant at Madras, and the capitulation being declared void by Dupleix, rigid terms are imposed on the English. The Governor and the principal inhabitants are taken as prisoners to Pondicherry. Madras remains in possession of the French from Sept. 10, 1746, to Aug. 13, 1749, when it is restored by virtue of the treaty of peace signed at Aix-la-chapelle. The government of the English settlements devolves on the Deputy Governor of Fort St. David, Charles Floyer. The French try to take the Fort, but they retreat on the appearance of Commodore Peyton with his fleet. The English fleet being reinforced, approach the coast in June, and descry that of the French. Admiral Griffin allows them to escape, and is subsequently on his return to England brought to a Court Martial, and sentenced to be suspended from the service. Admiral Boscawen having arrived in the Indian seas, Pondicherry is besieged for fifty-eight days; but from mismanagement it is then abandoned. Ensign Clive first distinguishes himself at this siege. Richard Prince is Deputy Governor. Major Lawrence having occupied Madras on its evacuation by the French, finds the fortifications considerably improved. The Directors, at the time of the peace, express a wish that the Government should continue at Fort St. David.

[The French on this occasion taught a good two-fold lesson to the English; first, that the Native troops under Native commanders cannot withstand Native troops commanded by Europeans; and, second, that the Natives are excellent soldiers, and easily disciplined by Europeans. This lesson when reduced to practice, led to the conquest of India.]

1750.—Thomas Saunders becomes Governor, Dec. 8. He has frequent occasions to oppose Dupleix. He is encouraged by Mr. B. Robins, the Engineer, to attack Musaffir Jing, but Captain Cope and the officers oppose the attempt. He soon afterwards employs Mr. Pigot and Lieut. Clive, who show much spirit. Saunders being a determined man will not yield to Dupleix. He agrees to a conference with the French authorities, but nothing is settled, as Dupleix is remarkable for duplicity. The French king having sent out M. Godeheu to Pondicherry, Mr. Saunders makes terms with him and soon afterwards embarks for England, Jan. 13, 1755.

1755.—George Pigot becomes Governor. The Nabob, Mohammed Ali, comes to Madras. The apprehension of another attack from the French obliges the Madras Government to strengthen the fortifications. Four thousand labourers are employed thereon, until driven away by M. Lally, who attacks the city, Dec. 17, 1758. The Black Town is soon taken, but the assailants, although a breach in the walls is effected, cannot penetrate into the town. The siege is abandoned, Feb. 16, when a squadron from Bombay arrives with succour to the besieged. Since that memorable time, Madras has not been taken or even besieged. Hyder Ali approached it in 1767 and 1781, but did not assail it. Native troops cannot take it by storm, and while the sea is open there is no danger from a blockade. George Pigot resigns. He goes to England, and is created a Peer, Nov. 14.

1763.—Robert Polk succeeds, as Governor, and quits Jan. 25, 1767.

1767.—Charles Bourchier follows until Dec. 31, 1770.

1770.—Josias Dupre is the next. He resigns Feb. 2, 1773.

1773.—Alexander Wynch holds the government until Dec. 11, 1775.

1775.—Lord PIGOT becomes Governor. He is violently removed by the majority of the Council, Aug. 24, 1776, and succeeded by

GEORGE STRATTON, who is suspended, by orders from the Court of Directors, June 11, 1777. Lord Pigot is ordered to be restored; but he dies under restraint, May 10, 1777. The four violent members are subsequently tried in England, and fined £1,000 each.

1777.—Mr. WHITEHILL arrives, with the Court's orders, Aug. 31, and takes the Government.

1778.—Sir THOMAS RUMBOLD arrives Feb. 8, and takes the government. He quarrels with the Supreme Government. He departs for England, April 1780. The acts of Sir Thomas Rumbold are displeasing to the Directors particularly his alleged corrupt installation of Sitteram Raz, in the Dewanee of Guntoor. He and the Members of Council are dismissed by the Directors. He is arraigned before Parliament, after his return to England, but no results follow. Pondicherry taken by Sir H. Munro, Oct. 17.

1779.—Mahe taken.

1780.—Mr. WHITEHILL, succeeds Oct. 10. He is suspended by orders from the Governor-General, and is followed by

CHARLES SMITH. Hyder approaches Madras: but, although he ravages the neighbouring country, he is unable to take it.

1781—Lord MACARTNEY arrives, and assumes the government, June 22. He puts himself at the head of a militia, and takes Sadras and Palicat. He proposes peace, which Hyder rejects. Tippoo initiates a number of his English prisoners into Mohammedanism by stupefying them first with drugs. He poisons a number of other officers. After many remarkable events Lord Macartney signs the peace with Tippoo, and resigns the government to the oldest civil servant, and proceeds to Calcutta, where he has an interview with the Governor-General, June 18, 1785.

1785.—ALEXANDER DAVIDSON (Councillor) Provisional Governor, June 18.

1786.—Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Governor, April 6. The Military Female and Male Orphan Asylums, established.

1789.—JOHN HOLLAND, Councillor, governs (provisionally) Feb. 7.

EDWARD J. HOLLAND, Councillor, governs (provisionally) Feb. 12. Tippoo threatens Travancore.

1790.—Major Genl. W. MEDOWS, Commander-in-Chief, takes the government, Feb. 19. He leads the army against Tippoo with varied success, until the Marquis Cornwallis takes the command, and defeats Tippoo within a year. Peace is established.

1792.—Sir CHARLES OAKELEY, Bart., Governor, Aug. 1. Pondicherry taken Aug. 23, 1793.

1791.—Lord HOBART arrives, as Governor, Sept. 7. An expedition fitted out at Madras, aided by His Majesty's squadron, reduces the Dutch settlements at Ceylon, Malacca, Banda, and Amboyna. Cochin is also taken after as obstinate resistance. The light-house erected 1796. Lord Hobart has disputes with the Supreme Government, and with the Court of Directors.

1798.—Major-General HARRIS takes the government, provisionally, as Commander-in-Chief, Feb. 21. The Earl of Mornington reaches Madras, April 26, and after an interview with the authorities, proceeds to Calcutta. The army is ordered to assemble at Madras. Great alarm, at Madras, from fear of Tippoo's violence. The Governor-General pushes the war to the utmost.

1798.—Lord CLIVE arrives as Governor, at Madras, Aug. 21. The Governor-General hastens to Madras, and sends several letters of expostulation to Tippoo, which the latter refuses to answer, although he sends agents to

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France. Tippoo attacks the British, and is defeated and slain. The Church Missionary Society instituted at Madras.

1802 —Lord W. C. BENTINCK arrives, as Governor, Aug. 30.

1803.—A navigable Canal opened from Black Town to Ennore river. War with Travancore, arising from some misunderstandings with the Dewan. After several fights the lines are stormed and peace is restored.

1807.—The Madras Medical Fund established. In consequence of the mutiny at Vellore Lord W. C Bentinck is abruptly dismissed.

WILLIAM PETRIE (Councillor) governs provisionally, Sept. 11. A dreadful hurricane at Madras, Dec. 9.

Sir G. HILARO BARLOW, Bart., arrives as Governor, Dec. 24.

1808.—The Madras Military Fund established. Disaffection amongst the troops, arising from some offensive regulations. They proceed to acts of insubordination. Lord Minto goes to Madras, and, by judicious measures, quells the rebellion.

1813.—Lieut.-General the Hon. J. ABERCROMBY, Commander-in-Chief, takes the government, May 21. The London Missionary Society opens chapels.

1814 —Right Hon. HUGH ELLIOTT arrives as Governor, June 16. The South Indian Mission established.

1815.—The clearing of the drain passing through the esplanade, and the new street on the beach, completed. St. George's Church, on the Choultry Plain, also finished. The Madras Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge established. Construction of a bridge over the Mambaroota river, between Cannanore and Cootaparamba.

1816.—Improvements of the internal communication in Canara. Construction of a bridge over the Peramboor Nullah, and of a new road between the Black Town and the north west approaches to Madras.

1817.—Formation of wells in the vicinity of Madras. Chapels built at Arcot and at Poonamallee.

1818.—Construction of a stone bridge across the Madras river, at the village of Chintadrapettah. Erection of the new Observatory. St. Mary's Church at Fort St. George remodelled and repaired.

1819.—Formation of a road in the Neilgherry hills. Repairs to the Bridges across the Cauvery at Seringapatam.

1820.—Major-General Sir T. MUNRO arrives as Governor, June 10. Re-building of the light-house completed.

1821.—Building a church for the Missionary Society. Erection of a chapel at St. Thomas's Mount, and of a church at Vepery. Erection of a stone bulwark at Fort St. George, to protect the Fort and the Black Town from the inroads of the sea.

1822.—Erection of bridges at the island of Samoodra, in Coimbatore. The course of the river Vellaur straightened, with the view of securing a village. Re-construction of a bridge near St. Mary's burial-ground, and of the one by the hospital-gate of the Black Town. Construction of a bridge over the swamp at Masulipatam; one-half at the expense of government, the other at that of the inhabitants. Scotch Church of St. Andrew's finished. Completion of the stone bulwark, and addition of an iron railing.

1823.—A new cut for the Wootaree Nullah; also a bridge, and other works connected therewith. New lamination rooms for the Mint.

1824.—The opening of a canal at Chumnapore. Several wells sunk in the northern division of Arcot, for the purposes of irrigation. Erection of a Church at Tellicherry. Excavating and removing the shoals in the Cooum river, from the burial-ground bridge to the Chepauk Bar, and

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thence to the north-west angle of the burial-ground wall at Fort St. George; also securing the bank opposite the centrical course of Clive's canal, near the burial-ground bridge, with a bulwark of stones. Great road from Secunderabad to Masulipatam. [This work was continued until the year 1831, when, in consequence of the expense, the Government limited themselves to the repair of such part of the road as might be impassable for wheel-carriages.] Great road from Madras through the northern Circars, to the Bengal frontier. In 1828, this work was discontinued, owing to the natural and local obstacles to its duration; the portion only of the road between Bezwarah and Ellore was to be completed.

1825.—Construction of a tunnel from the north-east angle of Fort St. George to the Sea, for the purpose of carrying off the filth from the Black Town.

1826.—A bridge built across the Bonally nullah, the boundary of the British and Mysore territories, on the high-road from Cannanore to Mysore and Madras. Continuation of the excavation of the Cooum river, from the old Female Asylum to Anderson's bridge. A drain of two arches constructed on the west esplanade of Black Town, near the basin bridge. A bridge built over the Cooum river; and three roads, leading to the new bridge, raised and new laid. The road across the swamp from the Fort to the pettah at Masulipatam repaired.

1827.—Erection of a monument, of a choultry and tank at Goote, and the sinking of wells at Putteekondah, in honor of Sir T. Munro's memory. Construction of a bridge across a nullah between Alliporam and Gangam, in the main road through the northern Circars, and another over the Jacklee nullah. Sir T. Munro dies of cholera, July 6, 1827.

HENRY SULLIVAN GRAEME (senior Councillor) succeeds as Provisional Governor, until

The Right Hon. STEPHEN RUMBOLD LUSHINGTON arrives as Governor, Oct. 18, 1827.

1828.—Formation of a new road from the Wallajah to the bar on the south side of the beach of Madras, annexing safety railings and poles, and fortifying the banks of the river. The Mission church in the Black Town enlarged and improved. The light-house in Fort St. George repaired. Repairs made to Anderson's bridge. Construction of a causeway over the ditch at the draw-bridge of the Mysore gateway; and one over that at the Bangalore gateway of the Fort of Seringapatam. Formation of a road from Madras to Bangalore.

1829.—Military road through Coorg Choultry at Jaulnah. Bridge over the Wootaree nullah at Fort St. George. The bar of the Cooum river partially opened to obtain sea-water by filtration. A wall and cast-iron railing erected round the church at St. Thomas's Mount.

1830.—Anicut across the Kedalseroo river in Nellore. The Bislee Ghat in Canara repaired.

1832.—Major-General. Sir FREDERIC ADAM assumes the Government, Oct. 25. The Madras Club established. Temperance Societies are formed at Trichinopoly, etc. Great distress in some districts; no water and no food.

1834.—The American Baptist Missionaries arrived.

1835.—The Agricultural and Horticultural Societies established.

1836.—The Chamber of Commerce established. Sir F. Adam, after a long sojourn at the Neilgherries, goes with the Governor-General to Calcutta. Sir F. Adam returns to Madras; resigns, and embarks for England, March 4,1837.

1837.—Lord ELPHINSTONE arrives as Governor, March 6. The order of "British India," for the decoration of Native officers, is established. An insurrection at Canara; some sepoys killed in the retreat on Mangalore. A

Bombay ship passing near, affords relief to the persons confined within the Fort of Mangalore. The insurrection is suppressed. A gang of Thugs caught near Dharwar. The Boat Monopoly at Madras abolished. The attention of India is fixed on the wars in Affghanistan and China. The Sailors' Home and Temperance Society established.

1840.—Madras troops embark for China, April 13. Public meeting to congratulate the Queen on her marriage, May 4. The suspension Bridge at Chintadrapettah gives way; 31 sepoys injured, June 1. Eighteen convicts make an attempt to escape from the jail, July 28. The ship *Golcondah*, with Head-quarters of the 37th Madras N. I., lost at sea.

1841.—An action with insurgent Arabs at Nepanee, Feb. 21. Hostilities resumed in China. The Madras University opened by Lord Elphinstone in Collge Hall, April 14. The ship *Ferguson*, from Sidney, with a portion of H.M.'s 50th Regt. on board, lost at sea. Severe storm at Madras, May 16. Mutiny on board the brig *Anna*, from Moulmein. May 29. Mutiny on board the *Felice*. The Fort of Badamee taken. The 37th Regt. raised to the rank of a Grenadier Regt., for its gallantry in China.

1842.—Slight mutiny in the Deccan; a Company of the 52nd Regt. refuse their pay. Batta is granted to the families of the men lost in the *Golconda*.

The MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE arrives and takes the Government, September 24. Great fire in Black Town. Storm at Madras, November. The *Hindostan* first Peninsular and Oriental Steamer arrives at Madras, December.

1843.—The First Madras Europeans raised to the rank of a Fusilier corps. An *ex-officio* information filed in England against Archibald Douglas. late Resident at Tanjore. The new Bank opens, July 1. The foundation of a Roman Catholic Church laid at Big Parcherry in the Black Town. Improvements proposed in the mode of communicating with the shipping in the roads. Bridge erected across the Tambreepoorny by Sulochenum Modeliar, at a cost of 50,000 Rupees. Memorials transmitted to London, for steamers to Madras and Bengal. The Lying-in-Hospital is established.

1844.—The new Light-house opened Jan. 1. The barque *Potter*, from China, lost on the Prata Shoal. Mutiny of the 47th Regt. on board the *John Line*, when going to Bombay to embark for Aden. The cholera commits great ravages. Alarming fire in Popham's Buildings. Several mutineers executed as examples. Violent discussions with the Natives on the subject of religious liberty. The Wesleyan and American Missionaries open Chapels. The members of the Free Church constitute themselves a Presbytery, March 13. The Lutheran and German Missionaries begin their labours.

1845.—A Pier projected at Madras. The General Assembly's Missionaries commence their exertions. A. Douglas is convicted in London of having received bribes at Tanjore. The Chief Justice reduces the fees of the Madras bar. Mr. Minchin, the Master in Equity, is dismissed for taking irregular fees. Disturbances in the Northern Circars, and troops sent to suppress them. The Protestant Collegiate Institution established. The Indo-Britons petition to have the same rights as the Natives.

1846.—The inhabitants of Madras vote a monument to Major Broadfoot. Serious disturbances in the Cuddapah districts. Troops sent to put them down. Disturbances at Madras, in consequence of three youths having asked to be baptized. In one case, the Natives appeal to the Supreme Court, which decides that the lad is old enough to act for himself. The mob attack the carriage in which he is conveyed back to the Missionaries The Polytechnic Institution established. Great discussion in Madras relative to certain proceedings of the Government, which suspends three of the Judges: those Judges are Messrs. Lewin, Waters, and Boileau.

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A very large meeting of the Natives takes place at Madras, who sent a strong memorial to the Directors. Madras is, on the 20th Oct., visited by a great fall of rain and a hurricane, which does unusual damage. Many persons lost. Madras is again visited in November by a furious gale, which does more mischief than that in the preceding month. Several ships injured and lost.

1847.—The Madras Polytechnic Institution opened with great formality. Mr. Malcolm Lewin's nomination to be Provisional Member of Council at Madras, is cancelled by the Court of Directors. Meetings held for relieving the distress in Ireland and Scotland. Collections made. The Lord Bishop of Madras embarks for Europe. A minute by the Marquis of Tweeddale, advocating the introduction of the Bible as a class-book, produces much discussion in India. A young girl, who has been educated by the Missionaries, is demanded by her mother, who has the case argued in the Supreme Court; but the girl, being of sufficient age, is allowed to act as she pleases. Goomsoor is much disturbed, and the Meriahs, or human sacrifices, are attempted Troops arrive to produce quiet. The Supreme Court dislaims jurisdiction over the acts of the Company's servants out of Madras. Disturbances in the Golconda districts. A boat establishment formed at Madras under Capt. Henry Gabb. The Commander-in-Chief issues orders that soldiers may attend their own places of worship. Five girls are baptized at Madras. The Brahmins are divided respecting the results of the return to them of a native who, after he had been a Missionary Christian, resumed the Hindu system. Some refuse to admit him and declare that his parents have lost caste from eating with him. A great inundation at Nellore, eighty tanks having burst their bounds or banks. Having removed various petty yet oppressive taxes, and expended large sums on the roads, and improved four important ghats, viz., of Peramboody, of Cooloor, of Munzerabad, and of Devam, and having received a farewell address, signed by 1,300 East Indians, the Marquis of Tweeddale resigns, and sails from Madras, Feb. 23.

1848.—Henry Dickinson (Senior Councillor) takes the Government provisionally. Sir Henry Pottinger, *Bart.*, arrives as Governor, April 7. The Baptist Meeting House opened, and the Court of Small Causes also. A Railway Meeting held in the Banqueting Hall at Madras. The Moplas break into insurrection near Calicut, and are defeated.

1849.—The Pier Company is dissolved. Severe gales at Madras. In the absence of political excitement, religion and conversions are much talked of.

1850.—Dr. Dealtry installed in the Bishoprick of Madras, February 3. Very unusual rain, February 9—11. Explosion of the Powder Mills at Madras, March 6. Patcheappah's new School opened, March 20. Sir Christopher Rawlinson sworn in as Chief Justice at Madras, April 15. Special Mission of Messrs. Morehead and Rohde to Ceylon, April 17. Madras Railway Meeting in the Banqueting Hall, Sir H. Pottinger in the chair, May 4. Passage of the "Nile" from the Lizard in 77 days, August 26. Foundation stone of Mount Road Church laid by the Bishop of Madras, October 5.

1851.—Nomination of a Commission to enquire into the state of Public Works in the Madras Presidency, February 18. First Balloon ascent at Madras, October 20. Terrific storm at Ootacamund inundating the roads.

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REPORT

ON THE

PUBLIC RECORDS.

IN THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

Introduction.

1. *Method pursued in drawing up the Report.*—In order to convey within a moderate compass a clear idea of the subject matter of the various documents preserved in the Government Office at this Presidency, it has been found necessary to re-classify the whole, not according to the several Departments, but according to the character of the Records themselves. Thus, documents of a similar character, though belonging to different Departments, will here be found massed together under one head; by which means much additional clearness will be obtained, and very much repetition avoided. This course has necessarily involved an immense amount of labour; as every Record, or series of Records, had to be carefully examined and its contents noted, before any attempt could be made to digest such a miscellaneous mass of material into a classified form. But it is hoped that this labour will render the present Report of permanent value to all, who may desire for the future to consult the Records of this Government.

2. *Chronology of the several Departments.*—Before, however, attempting to describe the several Records, it will be necessary to glance at the dates, when the several Departments were established. So long as Madras was but little more than a commercial agency, only one Department existed, under the name of Public Department; but when the Presidency became the seat of Government, it was found necessary to form other Departments for the administration of Military, Revenue, Secret, Judicial and Political affairs. The following table exhibits the dates of the year when each Department so far originated as to have separate "Consultations" of its own; though some of these Departments must have had some kind of previous existence, as "General Letters" upon separate Departmental subjects were despatched and received in previous years, as will be seen from the table at para. 10. It must be premised, that whilst the site of the Fort was granted to the East India Company in 1639, no Records have been preserved of an earlier date than 1670; * and that as all Government Records of the last six years are preserved by themselves in a separate Office for the convenience of reference, so none will be described in the present Report, of a later date than 1854.

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* Earlier records must exist in the Company's Offices at home, as some of them have been abridged and published in "Bruce's Annals."

Public	Department, earlist Record	1670
Military	" formed	1752
Revenue	" "	1774
Secret	" "	1796
Judicial	" "	1798
Political	" "	1800
Finanical	" "	1811
Commercial	" "	1815
Law	" "	1815
Foreign	" "	1816
Ecclesiastical	" "	1818
Marine	" "	1838
Public Works	" "	1843
Railway	" "	1853

3. *Classification of the Records.*—The documents belonging to these several Departments, may now be classified under the following heads :—

	Paras.
1. Government Consultations	4
2. General Letters	9
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15. Law, Justice, and Police	140
16. Records respecting Establishments	150
17. Cowle books, Registers of grants, Land Customs, &c.	158
18. Returns	167
19. Memorials and Petitions	173
20. Covenants and Oaths	180
21. Old Accounts, Contracts, &c.	187
22. General and Standing Orders	194
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The head "Rubbish," will simply include those documents which in themselves are of no value; such as old Memoranda preserved for Office purposes, which have long since ceased to exist. But there are also a number of useless documents, such as duplicates, which are connected with the other subjects; and these must be described under their proper heads, in order to exhibit clearly the reasons why they may be destroyed.

I.—Government Consultations.

4. *Subject matter.*—The Government Consultations, comprise a full record of the Proceedings of the President and Council of Madras, from the year 1672, when the Presidency was little more than a fortified Factory of

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some thirty years standing, down to the present day, when it is the seat of Empire. These Proceedings thus partake of the nature of Chronicles. In the earlier volumes, all the events of the little Colony—commercial, political, and administrative,—are recorded in the same series. The stock of European goods sent from home at various intervals, and the investments ordered to be made in Indian goods, form the principal matter of discussion in the Council Chamber; but with all this, is mixed up much detail respecting the conduct of dependent Agencies, disturbances with Refractory Weavers and Cloth painters, disputes with Native Merchants, intercourse with Surat, Bengal and Java, the expenses of the Settlement, the deaths of Company's servants, the arrival and departure of ships, the attitude of Native Powers, the irregular or immoral proceedings of servants and soldiers, and any chance event, such as an encroachment of the sea, or the appearance of a "Blasing Starr" with a tail. After the close of the seventeenth century, much of this quaintness of detail passes away from the Records. The letters, accounts, and proceedings, are entered in a more formal and official style. But from April 1746 to November 1749, there is a gap; and the volumes, if there ever were any, are wanting. This chasm corresponds with the period during which Madras was in the possession of the French; the Fort having been taken by LaBourdonnais, in September 1746, and restored to the English, in August 1749, in accordance with the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle. The remaining volumes of the series call for no remark. They comprise the whole of the Proceedings of the several Departments of the Madras Government, including Minutes, Letters, and other similar matter, from the 11th of November 1749 to December 1854.*

5. *Table of the Volumes belonging to the several Departments.*—The following Table exhibits the number of volumes of "Consultations" in connection with all the several Departments, and the period over which each series extends :—

					No of Vols.
Public	Department,	from 1672 to 1854	..	..	935
Military	,,	from 1752 to 1854	..	..	1,956
Revenue	,,	from 1774 to 1854	..	..	824
Secret	,,	from 1796 to 1844	..	..	190
Judicial	,,	from 1800 to 1854	..	..	626
Political	,,	from 1800 to 1854	..	..	543
Financial	,,	from 1811 to 1854	..	..	207
Commercial	,,	from 1815 to 1848	..	..	73
Law	,,	from 1815 to 1847	..	..	33
Foreign	,,	from 1816 to 1847	..	..	89
Ecclesiastical	,,	from 1818 to 1854	..	..	104
Marine	,,	from 1838 to 1854	..	..	79
Public Works	,,	from 1843 to 1854	..	..	69
Railway	,,	from 1853 to 1854	..	..	11
			Total	..	5,739

6. *Extent and character of Mr. Garrow's labours.*—All the above Consultations are bound books, and though some are in a state of dilapidation, still

* A history of Madras, compiled chiefly from these volumes of Consultations, by the author of the present Report, is now in course of preparation. The first volume, comprising the period from 1639 to 1702, has already been published under the title of "Madras in the Olden Time."

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they may be regarded as a uniform series of volumes. It seems, however, that from 1754 downwards, the original drafts of the Consultations themselves, and the original letters which are recorded in full length amongst the proceedings, have in like manner been preserved. It must be here remarked that Mr. Garrow, who was appointed in 1837 to examine and report upon the Public Records, confined his attention solely to the Consultations, and to those only which belonged to the Public Department. According to his letters to Government, he read through the volumes from 1677 to 1710, about forty in all; but he does not appear to have recorded the result of his examination, beyond making two curious extracts; one, respecting an encroachment of the sea, and the other, respecting a charge brought against Governor Pitt, of having purchased a diamond contrary to regulations. But during the period when the Consultations were preserved in duplicate, namely from 1754 downwards, he went through all the original bundles of those belonging to the Public Department, and made a sort of descriptive catalogue of the several papers contained in them, between the years 1754 and 1780, distinguishing with red ink, those which he considered to be worth preserving, and recommending that the remainder should be destroyed. Nothing further appears to have been done in the matter; and, indeed it would have been impossible for Government to have arrived at a decision, without perusing the whole of these descriptive catalogues of individual papers; and even if that labour had been accomplished, the decision would not have affected one-fiftieth part of the Records preserved in the Government Office.

7. *Proposed destruction of all Duplicates.*—It is now submitted for the consideration of Government, that the whole of these bundles of papers are mere duplicates of the Proceedings already recorded in the bound volumes; and that as such, the whole might be destroyed without the slightest detriment to the Public service. The destruction, however, should perhaps be subject to two restrictions. First, a certain discretionary power might be given to preserve such autographs and other documents, which, from being originals, possess a value apart from the matter to which they may refer. Secondly, as some of the originals of later date may still be occasionally required, it is submitted that some limit should be fixed for the destruction, so as not to include the documents of the last twenty-five years, or thereabouts. In the present instance, 1833 is suggested as an appropriate limit, as that year marks a change in the administration of the Company's affairs. It is therefore proposed to destroy all the bundles of duplicate papers prior to the year 1833; they being already recorded at full length in the bound volumes of the Consultations. It is moreover suggested that this principle might be generally carried out in dealing with the Public Records, viz., that all duplicate papers which have been copied into volumes may be destroyed, a discretionary power being given to preserve autographs of distinguished individuals, or other similar Records.

8. *Minutes of Sir Thomas Munro.*—In carrying out the destruction already suggested, it is further proposed to collect the very many valuable Minutes recorded by the late Sir Thomas Munro, in various departments of the administration, which for more than thirty years have now lain buried in these bundles. The value of these Minutes is, I believe, beyond all dispute; and the present movement seems to be a favorable opportunity for collecting them, and classifying them according to subjects; and, by the addition of notes, indexes, and other editorial matter, preparing them for

general publication, uniform with the despatches of Lord Cornwallis and the Marquis of Wellesley. Besides, however, the Government Consultations, there are two different series of Munro papers preserved in the Government Office, which may be described here. 1st, The whole of the Consultations, including Munro Minutes, respecting the Burmah Expedition in 1824 and 1825, have been preserved in 32 large bound volumes, under the head of "Expedition Consultations."* 2ndly, After the death of Sir Thomas Munro in 1827, the original draughts in his own handwriting of all his official and demi-official correspondence, during the period of his administration as Principal Collector of the Ceded Districts, were despatched to the Chief Secretary, by Mr. Robertson, the then Collector of Bellary. This valuable collection of letters and memoranda was preserved in six large guard books, and deposited in the Government Office, where it has remained ever since. It is therefore now proposed, that the whole of these papers should be carefully examined and collated, and a Report be prepared, as to what are, and what are not, fitted for publication. When this has been accomplished, the question of publishing an annotated edition of the selected Minutes, can be submitted for the consideration of Government. Should this suggestion be adopted, I shall be happy to undertake the task. I need scarcely refer to my literary experience, but have much pleasure in stating that, should my services be accepted, Mr. Hudleston, the Sub-Secretary of the Board of Revenue, has kindly promised to afford me such assistance as his experience in Office in the country enables him to supply on purely official or other administrative points.†

* Paragraph 56.

Revenue Department Sundries, No. 31.

II.—General Letters.

9. *Subject matter.*—The series headed "General Letters," consists of the letters interchanged at intervals between the Government of Madras and the Board of Directors. They are too well known to require much description. Those "to England," contain full information respecting the affairs of this Presidency; those "from England," contain the instructions of the Board of Directors, and its approval or non-approval of the Government Proceedings. As a series of Official Correspondence running over the same period as the "Consultations," these "General Letters" are invested with considerable interest; and it may be remarked that Bruce's "Annals of the East India Company" is compiled, not from the Consultations of the President and Council, but from the "General Letters." It must also be noted that there is no gap in this series, corresponding to the gap in the Consultations; that "General Letters" were despatched and received during the whole period that Madras was in the hands of the French, viz., 1746 to 1749; and that these "Letters" or copies of them are still preserved amongst the Government Records.‡

10. *Table of the General Letters belonging to the several Departments.*—The following table exhibits the number of volumes of "General Letters" relating to the various Departments, and the period over which each series extends.

† The Madras Government have recently ordered this work to be carried out in accordance with the author's suggestions.

‡ During the period of French occupation of Madras, the English settlements on the Coast of Coromandel were placed under the superintendence of Fort St. David.

Departments.	To England.	Vols.	From England.	Vols.
Public	1694 to 1851	59	1670 to 1852	165
Military	1769 to 1854	105	1755 to 1839	88
Revenue	1775 to 1854	41	1787 to 1854	34
Secret	1786 to 1847	6	1791 to 1824	4
Judicial	1800 to 1854	28	1802 to 1854	22
Political	1790 to 1844	16	1795 to 1849	11
Financial	1807 to 1845	5	1815 to 1852	13
Commercial	1788 to 1845	6	1788 to 1834	40
Law	1806 to 1813	1	1809 to 1829	4
Foreign	1816 to 1843	2	1816 to 1835	1
Ecclesiastical	1821 to 1849	3	1816 to 1851	6
Marine	1838 to 1852	4	1838 to 1849	2
Public Works	1843 to 1854	11	1843 to 1849	2
* Railway	.. ..	—	—— ——	—
		287		392
			Add "To England"	287
			Total	679

11. *Duplicates "to England" for destruction.*—As these "General Letters have been preserved in duplicate, and several in triplicate, it is evident that a great many might be destroyed as utterly useless. The "General Letters to England" were first drafted and then copied into books; whilst a third copy was despatched to England. Prior to the year 1788, the books alone were preserved; but since that year, the original drafts have also been kept in bundles. It would therefore seem that all these bundles might be destroyed down to the present year; but as it appears to be a convenience to the Record Officers to supply requisitions for a "General Letter," by extracting the paper itself from the bundle, rather than by transmitting a heavy volume, I would suggest that the destruction of the bundles should only extend to the year 1813. Prior to that period a "General Letter" is so rarely required, that the volumes themselves would be amply sufficient for all purposes of reference.

12. *Duplicates "from England" for destruction.*—The General Letters "from England" occupy even more room than the others. Prior to 1791, only one series bound in volumes has been preserved; but from that year to the year 1835, the "Letters" were transmitted in triplicate, for fear, lest one or other should be lost at sea. One set of these "Letters" was bound in volumes, and the remaining two sets were preserved in bundles. It is now proposed that the first set should be wholly preserved, and the third be wholly destroyed; whilst all the second set prior to 1813 might be destroyed, and all after that year might be preserved for the reasons already set forth in the preceding paragraph.

13. *Abstract of General Letters.*—Besides the "General Letters" themselves, abstracts of the letters were prepared from time to time, and bound in volumes to facilitate reference. As regards the letters "to England,"

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* The "General Letters" to, and from, the Railway Department, have not yet been received at the Record Office.

abstracts were only made of those which were despatched from two departments, namely, the Military and the Political, as folllows :—

			Vols.
Military	1756 to 1819	..	6
Political	1800 to 1810	..	1
	Total	..	7

As regards the Letters "from England," abstracts were made of those despatched from all the Departments, according to the following table :—

			Vols.
Public	1752 to 1844	..	5
Military	1756 to 1819	..	6
Revenue	1786 to 1830	..	1
Secret	—— ——	..	—
Judicial	1802 to 1840	..	1
Political	1795 to 1810	..	1
Financial	1836 to 1845	..	1
Commercial	1812 to 1834	..	1
Law	—— ——	..	—
Foreign	—— ——	..	—
Ecclesiastical	1816 to 1835	..	1
Marine	1818 to 1848	..	1
Public Works	—— ——	..	—
Railway	—— ——	..	—
	Total	..	18

All these abstracts are useful in facilitating the work of reference, and therefore should be preserved. Where, however, a Standing Order only is required, the Index to the Standing Orders described under the head of "General and Standing Orders" will enable the searcher to obtain the original; as in that volume, the Orders are arranged alphabetically according to subjects, from the earliest period to 1833, and contain full references to the date of the General Letter, and the No. of the paragraph, in which they are severally contained.

III.—Country Correspondence.

14. *Subject matter and extent of the series.*—This series comprises the whole of the Correspondence which passed between the Military and Political Departments, and the different Native Powers, during the periods specified below. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the historical importance of this correspondence. The whole has been copied into the following bound volumes, which, it is submitted, should be preserved :—

		Vols.
Military Department, 1753 to 1800		51
Political do. 1800 to 1829		30
	Total ..	81

15. *Duplicates for destruction.*—The originals of the above volumes of "Country correspondence," have been preserved in bundles; and it is submitted that, being duplicates, they might all be destroyed. The originals of the letters despatched are mere Office drafts; whilst the letters received from the Native Princes are not properly originals, but mere translations. The Record officers, however, find it more convenient to supply requisitions by sending the original paper, rather than a heavy volume. I can, therefore, only submit that the duplicates of the Military "Country correspondence" which are now never required, should be alone destroyed; and that the duplicates of the Political "Country correspondence," which commences in 1800, should be preserved solely for the convenience of the Office.

IV.—Special Correspondence and Minutes.

16. *Subject matter.*—Under this head, have been classed some volumes of "Special Correspondence and Minutes," which possess considerable historical importance, but which, have long since lost any official value which they may have once possessed. They comprise some old correspondence between the Governments of Madras and Pondicherry; a warm correspondence with Sir Robert Harland and Sir John Lindsay, respecting their powers as Royal officers; some volumes of Correspondence and Minutes prepared by Lord Clive, Governor of Madras, 1798–1803, in justification of his policy; as well as some miscellaneous volumes of a similar character; all of which, it is submitted, should be preserved.

Public Department Sundries, 9. Military Department Sundries, 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14, 15.

17. *French correspondence*, 1752–1760.—This correspondence was carried on between the English Government at Madras, and the French Government at Pondicherry, after the cause of the English had been restored by Clive. Only eight volumes have been preserved, that for 1754 being wanting. They comprise English translations as well as French originals; and it is singular that the French Government at Pondicherry were obliged to apply to Madras for a translator. The first volume contains some long and interesting letters from M. Dupleix, concerning the conduct of the English and Mahomed Ali, the Nabob. Next follows some correspondence with M. Godheu, the successor of Dupleix, concerning the suspension of arms which was proclaimed in 1754, between the French and English in India. The later volumes contain numerous letters from M. Bussy and the Count de Lally, written after hostilities had been renewed between the two nations, in consequence of the breaking out of the Seven Years' War in 1756. In the same series may be included two volumes of the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the infringement of the suspension of arms, before the formal renewal of hostilities.

Military Department Sundries, 6 and 7.

18. *Colonel Aldercron's correspondence*, 1755–56.—Colonel Aldercron was Commander-in-Chief of all the Land Forces in India. These two volumes contain a correspondence which he carried on with the Governor of Madras, just before the Seven Years' War; and consequently, at a time when intelligence that war had been declared against France, was daily expected to arrive. It chiefly refers to the claims of the French, and also to a dispute between the Governor and Colonel Aldercron, as to their respective powers. Amongst the letters will be found a curious illustration of the mode in which deserters were sometimes pardoned a century ago. Three men had been condemned,

but it was determined that only two should be executed. Accordingly, one Sunday morning, after the men had been to Church, they threw dice to see which one was to be saved. The one that threw the highest cast was pardoned, but the other two were executed, one at Fort Saint George and the other at Fort Saint David.

19. *Colonel Clive's correspondence*, 1756–1758.—Colonel Clive proceeded to Bengal in 1756, to avenge the Black Hole atrocity. These two volumes comprise his correspondence with Sooraj-oo-Dowlah, Monichund, Meer Jaffier, Omichund, and others, before and after his capture of Calcutta. The letters refer to a variety of matters, but chiefly to the satisfaction demanded by the English for the losses they had previously experienced at Cossimbazar, Calcutta, and the other English factories in Bengal.

Military Department Sundries, 10 and 11.

20. *Sir John Lindsay's correspondence*, 1770–1771.—During the agitation which had been got up at home, respecting the claims of the Nabob Mahomed Ali, upon the Company's Government, Sir John Lindsay was sent out, ostensibly with a commission from the Directors to act in the Persian Gulf, but in reality with a secret commission from the Crown to carry on direct negotiations with the Nabob. On arriving at Madras, Sir John Lindsay announced to the Governor and Council, that he was the bearer of letters and presents from the Crown to the Nabob, and invited them to attend him on the occasion of their delivery. The Madras Government declined, and an angry correspondence ensued upon this and other matters of graver importance. The correspondence is contained in the present volume. When the news of the extraordinary powers conferred on Sir John Lindsay, reached the Directors from Madras, they remonstrated with the Home Government; and Sir John Lindsay was recalled, and Sir Robert Harland appointed to succeed him. How far Madras profited by the change, may be judged from the next paragraph.

Military Department Sundries, 52.

21. *Sir Robert Harland's correspondence*, 1772.—This volume comprises a copy of the correspondence between Admiral Harland and the President and Council, respecting the powers asserted by the Admiral, as Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships in India, to claim soldiers in the Company's service, as deserters from the King's service in Europe. The correspondence was conducted on both sides with considerable acrimony, and the Admiral even taunted the Company with the measures adopted by their crimps and agents in England to obtain recruits for India. However, it was concluded by the Admiral issuing orders to his own Officers, to make no further claims for deserters from the King's service, and to be more cautious for the future in the men they received on board His Majesty's ships.

Public Department Sundries, 20.

22. *Colonel Owen's correspondence*, 1783.—This volume is of a very different nature from the preceding. General Sir Eyre Coote was proceeding from Calcutta to Madras on Board the *Resolution*, when the Governor-General consigned to him or his assigns, four chests of golden ingots valued at five lacs of Rupees. The money was intended for the Madras Government: but on reaching the Presidency, the General died, and the chests fell into the hands of Colonel Owen. The Government was in pressing want of the money, and the Company's mark and seal were affixed to the treasure;

Public Department Sundries, 31.

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but Colonel Owen refused to give up the chests, unless certain loans which had been advanced by General Coote for the Company's service, were first paid off. After the long correspondence, which is recorded in the present volume, the matter was settled by a despatch from the Governor-General, ordering the loan to be paid at once out of the consignment of treasure, and the treasure itself to be given up to the Government at Fort Saint George.

Revenue Department Sundries, 9 and 11.

23. *Cornwallis and Shore on the land settlement*, 1789-90.—These two volumes are entitled "Regulations from Bengal and Minutes of the Governor-General." The first contains the lengthy and important Minutes of Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore, on the land settlement of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. The second volume contains the rules, regulations, proclamations and explanations, which followed the settlement.

Military Department Sundries, 107, 109.

24. *Political and Military correspondence of Lord Mornington*, 1799.—This is comprised in two volumes. The first is entitled "Original Letters" from Lord Mornington, which are not entered in the public records ; and it consists of a number of secret and confidential letters respecting Tippoo Sultan, which have been preserved in a guard book. The second volume comprises a copy of the correspondence between General Harris, General Stuart, General Hartly, and Colonel Read, with Lord Mornington, during the whole period of the last campaign against Tippoo, and the subsequent settlement of Mysore. It extends over nearly 700 pages.

Revenue Department Sundries, 26.

25. *Polygars' War in Dindigul*, 1801.—This volume contains a copy of the correspondence carried on between the Military and other authorities, during the war against the revolted Polygars of Dindigul.

Political Department Sundries, 1 and 2.
Secret Department Sundries, 1.

26. *Lord Clive's separate correspondence*, 1802.—This correspondence of the second Lord Clive, whilst Governor of Madras, is contained in three large volumes, of which two are in the Political Department, and the remaining one in the Secret Department. They comprise that portion of Lord Clive's correspondence with the Governor-General, and with the residents at Mysore and Hyderabad, which was not recorded in the usual manner in the "Consultations." This correspondence generally refers to Mysore and Mahratta affairs, especially to the distribution of territory which followed the treaty of Seringapatam ; and, it also includes some delicate communications respecting the custody and treatment of Tippoo's family at Vellore. There are also some particular letters in the Foreign expeditions ordered in 1800 and 1801, and many others on the affairs of the Carnatic and other political questions of the time.

Public Department Sundries, 71.

27. *Lord Clive's "Gubernatorial" correspondence*, 1801-1803.—This correspondence differs from the preceding, inasmuch as it may be regarded as a defence of his Lordship's administration, against the animadversions of the Court of Directors. The second Lord Clive was Governor of Madras, during an important period. Tippoo had been recently overthrown, and it was left to his Lordship to carry out the new settlement of affairs in Tanjore, to establish the British Government in the districts ceded by the Nizam, and to carry out the perpetual annexation of Tanjore and the Carnatic. All these

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measures he appears to have conducted with considerable success, and in entire accordance with the views of the Marquis of Wellesley, the then Governor-General. But the Court of Directors began to complain of the mode in which his measures were carried out. Above all, they sent out orders relative to the appointment and removal of certain officers, which Lord Clive considered to be an undue interference with the details of his local administration. The present volume contains a copy of all the correspondence which he carried on upon these subjects with the Governor-General and the Court of Directors; and which resulted in the resignation of his Lordship, and appointment of Lord William Bentinck in his room.

Public Department Sundries, 76.

28. *General letters from England respecting the Nabob's debts*, 1803–1807.—This volume merely consists of two General letters from the Directors, respecting the private debts of the Nabobs of the Carnatic, dated respectively 23d November 1803 and 18th February 1807.

Military Department Sundries, 130.

29. *Bentinck and Cradock's Minutes on Military Reductions*, 1807.—This volume comprises the important Minutes of Lord William Bentinck and Sir John Cradock, on Military Reductions, together with other papers on the same subject.

Political Department Sundries, 3.

30. *Correspondence respecting Amboyna and Banda*, 1810–1811.—This correspondence refers to the distribution of Prize property, and to the General administration of these settlements, after their capture from the Dutch in 1810.

V.—Special Consultations,—Public and Judicial.

31. *Subject matter.*—The proceedings of special consultations of the Government, which were not entered on the ordinary records, are of two kinds, viz., first, those of the Public and Judicial Departments; and secondly, those of the Military Department. These are accordingly treated in the present report as two distinct series, each of which will now be described in chronological order. The former, which first comes under notice, will be found to refer to special occurrences, which have long since lost all official value, and therefore they should only be preserved as historical records, illustrative of the time. It must, however, be remarked, that a distinction has been made between the proceedings of Government and the proceedings of Committees, appointed by Government. The latter will be described at paragraphs 79 and 86.

Military Department Sundries, 39.

32. *Demand of the Dutch Governor of Negapatam*, 1765.—This volume of proceedings refers to a curious occurrence. One Dutch Governor of Negapatam had run away to Madras, and was chased by his successor. The former claimed the protection of the Madras Government, whilst the latter demanded that the runaway should be given up. But the story is so interesting, that it may be told at some length. It seems that in May 1765, a Dutch ship, named the *Rotterdam*, appeared in the Madras roads; and shortly afterwards, Mr. Van Teylingen, late Governor of Negapatam, came on shore, and requested that some boats might be sent for his luggage. Meantime, another Dutch vessel arrived in the roads, having on board Mr. Haksteen, the successor of Mr. VanTeylingen in the Government of Negapatam. Mr. Haksteem sent a party of Dutch soldiers on board the

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Rotterdam, who carried away all Mr. VanTeylingen's effects and papers, and threatened to fire on any boats that attempted to approach from the shore. Mr. Haksteen then sent a letter to the Madras Government, requesting that no protection should be afforded to Mr. VanTeylingen, and that the latter should be put under arrest. The Madras Government refused to comply, and demanded that Mr. VanTeylingen's effects should be given up, as they were under the protection of the British flag. Mr. Haksteen in his turn refused. The Madras Government then sent a party of English soldiers to bring away the effects by force. The property was brought ashore and placed in charge of the Secretary; and a letter was despatched to the Dutch Government at Negapatam, protesting against the conduct of Mr. Haksteen, and demanding an explanation. It seems that Mr. VanTeylingen had been summoned by the Dutch Governor-General at Batavia, but preferred running away from his Government, without making it over to his successor. He was accused of an insatiable covetousness, through which he had ruined many people at Negapatam. He appears, however, to have strongly exerted the sympathy of Governor Palk, who warmly exerted himself in his favor; and Mr. VanTeylingen finally obtained a full release from the Dutch Government.

Military Department Sundries, 31, 32 and 59.

33. *Cession of the Northern Circars*, 1765, 1766 and 1781.—These three volumes are connected with the history of our first possession of the Northern Circars. The English had long desired possession of the Circars. When Nizam Ali was in fear of the Mahrattas, the English obtained from him an assignment of the Circars, on the terms of a division of profits. Subsequently, when the Nizam had concluded a peace with the Mahrattas, he unceremoniously resumed possession of the Circars. During the first Lord Clive's last visit to India, he obtained sunnuds from Shah Allum, the Great Mogul, bestowing the Circars on the Company. The first and second volumes accordingly contain the special consultations of the Madras Government, as regards the Northern Circars, and especially as to the advisability of taking advantage of the sunnuds granted by Shah Allum. The first one also comprises some additional information; for instance, a general description of Masulipatam, and of the fortifications which would be necessary for its defence, in case the Circars were occupied by the English; also the instructions to General Calliaud, who was appointed to explain the sunnuds to the Nizam, and bring him to terms. It is evident, that the Madras Government hesitated to claim the Circars on the strength of the sunnuds, and considered it necessary to obtain the cession from the Nizam, which, however, could only be procured by something very like compulsion. The second volume contains all the consultations, negociations, correspondence, and other documents, connected with the confirmation of the sunnuds by the Nizam, and the occupation of the Northern Circars by the English. The third volume which is of a later date, still further illustrates the subject. It was notorious that the cession of the Circars had been most distasteful to the Nizam. In 1781, when ways and means were urgently required for pressing on the war against Hyder, Warren Hastings sent a number of papers to Lord Macartney, proposing that the Circars should be restored to the Nizam, in order to engage him more heartily in the cause of the English. Meantime, however, matters had improved, and the proposition fell to the ground. Sir Eyre Coote had defeated Hyder, whilst Lord Macartney had a high opinion of the value of the Circars and a very low opinion of the fidelity of the Nizam. The second volume comprises all the communications which passed

between Warren Hastings and Lord Macartney, together with other interesting papers connected with the matter.

34. *Illicit Trade*, 1766.—This volume contains the examinations of Captains, Officers and Passengers, of the ships *Campden*, *Britannia*, &c., respecting illicit trade. The Court of Directors had ordered that the inquiry should be conducted in the Fort house; and the Proceedings were, as usual, to be entered in a separate volume, and to be transmitted to England in duplicate. The order from home was dated 19th February 1766, but it was directed that the same course should be pursued on the arrival of all ships from England.

Public Department Sundries, 14.

35. *Conduct of Captain Dodwell*, 1767.—In 1764, a detachment of sepoys from Manilla was stationed at Sooloo. In 1765, Captain Dodwell of the ship *Patty*, was ordered to convey them with all expedition from Sooloo to Madras. On his way, however, Captain Dodwell stayed at various ports for the purposes of trade, and crowded the ship with goods, whilst he half starved the Soldiers. At last, the Officer commanding the detachment, placed Captain Dodwell under arrest, and proceeded to Fort Marlborough, where he reported the matter to the President and Council, who, in their return sent a report to Fort Saint George. The present volume contains the consultations of the Madras Government, on the conduct of Captain Dodwell, which terminated in the approval of the proceedings of the Officer commanding the sepoys.

Military Department Sundries, 35.

36. *Settlement at Acheen and Quedah*, 1772-1773.—Intelligence had reached the Court of Directors, that certain private gentlemen in the Madras Presidency, had formed a trading settlement at Acheen in Sumatra, and had prevailed on the king of Acheen to prevent other European ships from trading at the Port. In 1771, they ordered the Government of Fort St. George to institute inquiries; from which it appeared that a factory had certainly been formed at Acheen, but that every facility was offered to other ships trading at the Port. Meantime, the Secret Committee directed the Madras Government to take over the Acheen factory for the benefit of the East India Company, giving a proper equivalent to its then holders. The present volume contains some interesting correspondence relative to the trade, not only at Acheen, but at Quedah, at the entrance of the Straits of Malacca; and it also includes some interesting accounts of the political state of the country, and the various grants given by the Native authorities. The transfer of the trade to the Company is described at length, as well as the circumstances which led to the failure of the settlements in the hands of the Company, and the forced retirement of their Agents in 1773, both from Quedah and Acheen.

Public Department Sundries, 21.

37. *Sanatarium at Bhaugulpore*, 1773 *to* 1793.—This volume contains the Consultations, not of the Madras Government, but of the Governor General in Council, relative to certain healthy spots selected by the Collector of Bhaugulpore, for the use of invalid Native officers and sepoys. It contains a large number of observations and suggestions in the shape of letters, minutes and regulations, on a variety of details connected with the subject.

Revenue Department Sundries, 15.

Revenue Department Sundries, 17.

38. *Mr. Corbett's Accounts*, 1791–1794.—Mr. Corbett was Collector of Coimbatore, and seems to have employed a larger establishment than the Revenue Department approved, and to have introduced charges into his accounts, which the Audit Department deemed unnecessary. The present volume consists of Extracts from the Consultations of the Revenue Department, upon the matter.

Military Department Sundries, 82.

39. *Mr. Paymaster Hoar's Accounts*, 1793.—Mr. Hoar had been Paymaster to the Army, during the war against Tippoo. According to the strict interpretation of the regulations, many of the charges were disallowed; but a number of them were subsequently admitted on the authority of the President in Council. The present volume contains the President's decisions on the disputed items. No blame whatever appears to attach to Mr. Hoar.

Public Department Sundries, 55.

40. *Mr. Humphreys, a runaway Editor*, 1795.—This volume is interesting, as an illustration of the attitude of the Indian Government, sixty years ago, towards Europeans not in the service. Mr. Humphreys appears to have been a revolutionary radical of the school of Paine. He apparently arrived in Madras about 1794, without any license from the Court of Directors; but he executed the usual convenant with the Madras Government, without, however, receiving the counterpart from the Chief Secretary. He first applied to Lord Hobart, the then Governor, for permission to publish a newspaper; but in consequence of his well-known political principles, the application was refused. He next requested to be allowed to act as an Attorney in the Court of Appeals; but that also was refused on the ground that he did not belong to the Mayor's Court. Under these circumstances, he issued a Journal called the "Herald of India;" of which the first number contained two articles sufficiently revolutionary to attract the immediate notice of Government. In the first, he laid down the law, that work ought to be granted to all who were willing to labour; and that any Government which should refuse to permit an individual to work, would be the accomplice in all that individual's subsequent crimes. In the second article he insinuated, that the Prince of Wales had entertained an improper regard for his own sister. Accordingly, Mr. Humphreys was summoned before the President and Council; and as it was found inconvenient to prosecute him for the libel, it was judged expedient to send him back to Europe, for being in India without a license from the Directors. Mr. Humphreys was accordingly sent on board the *Queen*, East Indiaman. Bail was offered, but no notice was taken. Mr. Humphreys then applied for the counterpart of the convenant, but that was of course refused. Next, he applied for provision on board ship, and this was granted. Next, he wrote a very voilent letter to Lord Hobart, requesting permission to go on shore and pay his creditors, as otherwise, his Lordship would become personally responsible for the amount. Lastly, he suddenly made his escape from the ship, and the efforts made to recover him appear to have been unsuccessful. The present volume contains a copy of all the letters, examinations, consultations, and other proceedings, which took place in reference to the matter.

Military Department Sundries, 121.

41. *Mr. Mandeville—a collision between the Government and the Supreme Court*, 1803.—In 1801, Lieutenant Colonel Mandeville of the Artillery, was tried by a court-martial and cashiered: and in accordance with a General Order of the Board of Directors, was required to proceed to England. In the first place, however, he pleaded sickness and poverty, and was permitted to remain for

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a year. Then he pleaded a desire to prosecute a Native for perjury, but was peremptorily ordered to embark. Upon this he absconded, but was apprehended on his way to Pulicat, and embarked under a Military guard on board the *Britannia*. Then, one of the Judges in the Supreme Court granted a writ of Habeas Corpus, as Mandeville had been bound over to prosecute the Native. Meantime, the Town Major fired a signal for the immediate departure of the *Britannia*, but without effect. The commander delivered up Mandeville to the Sheriff's officer, and then proceeded to England. Subsequently, the Judges of the Supreme Court announced their intention of proceeding no further in the matter, and the Town Major was directed to arrest Mandeville. The latter, however, had strongly barricaded his house, and was only apprehended after a considerable struggle; during which, he had fired a pistol six times and severely wounded two men. The present volume contains a full report of all the proceedings.

Secret Department.

42. *Madras Government Bank*, 1805 to 1807.—This volume is exceedingly interesting as a Record of the Proceedings connected with the first establishment of a General Bank in this Presidency.

VI.—Special Consultations,—Military.

* Paragraph 63.

† Paragraph 86.

43. *Subject matter.*—Under this head will be treated all consultations and proceedings, respecting special Military subjects, such as Expeditions, Mutinies and Boards; but not negotiations with Foreign Powers,* nor proceedings as regards individuals.† The Records thus indicated should all be preserved as possessing an historical value. They are best described in the following chronological order.

Public Department Sundries, 2.

44. *Expedition to Bengal*, 1686.—This old volume is curious, inasmuch as it is connected with the earliest military operation of the Company against the Great Mogul. In 1686, the Honorable Committee of Secresy at home despatched a letter to President Gyfford and two Members of Council, directing them to form a Secret Committee for carrying out certain operations in Bengal. It seems that the Company's servants in Bengal had been harassed by the oppressions and exactions of the Nabob, and had petitioned the Great Mogul (Aurungzebe) through their Vakil, without obtaining any redress. It was therefore determined to seize Chittagong, and to hold it until the sum of £ 600,000 should be paid over as a compensation for their losses. A small expedition was sent from Madras under Captain Nicholson to co-operate with the Right Worshipful Job Charnock, Esq., the Agent at Hooghly. The King of Arracan was also to be propitiated by a letter and present. The failure of the expedition is a matter of history. The present volume contains the Consultations of the Secret Committee, and copies of all the Letters and General Letters despatched by its orders. It concludes with an order, dated 10th November 1686, that the General Letter from the Committee of Secresy, and all the Consultations and letters relating to the Bengal expedition, might be communicated to the Council, and entered in the Public Registers.

Military Department Sundries, 9.

45. *Private Committee on an expected war with France*, 1755–56.—This interesting volume throws considerable light upon the current history of the relation of English and French in India. Madras had been restored to the English in 1749, by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. Whilst, however, there was peace

between the two nations in Europe, hostilities were renewed in this country, in consequence of the war between the rival claimants for the Nabobship of the Carnatic and Soubahship of the Dekkan. In 1754, Dupleix was recalled from Pondicherry, and succeeded by M. Godeheu; and M. Godeheu agreed with Mr. Governor Saunders, upon a three months' suspension of arms. In January 1755, the suspension was followed by a Truce, which was to last until the pleasure of the European authorities should be known. It need scarcely be added, that the Seven Year's war broke out in 1756, and that the news reached India early in 1757.

The Private Committee, whose proceedings are recorded in the present volume, was held at intervals in Fort St. George, between November 1755 and July 1756. It was at that time doubtful, whether the Truce with France would tend to a definite Treaty; and if the Truce were not confirmed, preparations would have had to be made for immediate operations. Accordingly, if the Truce did not lead to a definite Treaty, it was determined to join the Mahrattas gainst Salabat Jung and the French. The volume is full of historical information, and is rendered more interesting from the fact that, it unfolds all the intrigues of that critical time, during which, Robert Orme the historian had himself a seat at the Council.

Public Department Sundries, 17 and 18.
Military Department Sundries, 37, 40, 41, 42, 46 and 47.

46. *Proceedings respecting Colonels Smith and Wood, during the war against Hyder*, 1769, 1770.—In order to understand these seven large volumes of interminable inquiries respecting rice and gram, it will be necessary to glance at the general history. During the war against Hyder, the English army under Smith and Wood had been in very great want of provisions, and many irregularities had in consequence taken place in the supply of rice, gram, cattle of various kinds, and other articles. All these things were ostensibly supplied to the British army by Mahomed Ali, the then Nabob of the Carnatic. Subsequently, the Nabob sent in claims for payment of supplies, far exceeding those admitted by the English officers in command. At the same time, certain native merchants petitioned to the Government at Fort Saint George for redress, on account of having had gram and cattle seized by the British officers; rice bought at low and arbitrary prices, and bullocks detained for draft, without payment of hire. This necessitated an inquiry into the proceedings of the Officers in command; and above all, a dry and wearisome inquiry into their several accounts, both with native merchants and with the Nabob. Colonel Wood had also been unfortunate in a military point of view. All the stores and baggage of his division were captured by Hyder; and he subsequently met with other disasters, which ultimately led to his recall. The present volumes contain the separate Consultations and Diaries of Government upon these proceedings. They must of course be preserved as historical records, but I do not believe that the dreary discussions upon errors and overcharges will ever be again perused. There is another volume connected with the subject, which will be found described at paragraph 89.

Military Department Sundries, 144.

47. *Preparations for seizing Pondicherry*, 1771.—In June 1771, advices were received by the Madras Government of the probability of a war with France; * and a Secret Committee, of which Warren Hastings was a member, was commanded to make every secret preparation possible, for the sudden capture of Pondicherry. These orders had been despatched by the Directors, in

* In consequence of the seizure of the Falkland Islands by Spean.

concurrence with the British Ministry; and it was stated that a frigate would be sent with definitive orders soon after the departure of the ships carrying the advices. The preparations were to be ostensibly directed against Tanjore. Most secret letters were accordingly despatched by the Secret Committee to General Smith, as well as to the Secret Committees at Fort William and Bombay. Peace, however, still continued.* The present volume contains all the letters and proceedings of this Secret Committee at Fort Saint George. The war did not break out until some few years later, when France espoused the cause of our revolted American colonies, and Pondicherry was captured by Munro in 1778.

Military Department Sundries, 67.

48. *Mutiny at Poonamallee*, 1785.—In January 1785, H.M.'s 52nd Regiment quartered at Poonamallee, broke out into open mutiny, seized the colours, forced open the magazine, and supplied themselves with ammunition for their fire locks, and for three field pieces, of which they had taken possession. It seems that they hoped to get the same half batta which was allowed to the 36th Regiment at Arcot; and a memorial to that effect had been previously forwarded by their Colonel (Straubenzie) to the Madras Government, but had been rejected. They also professed to have other grievances connected with the supply of provisions. The officers of the regiment seem to have made every effort to bring the men to a sense of duty, but without effect. The men threatened that if their demand for half batta was not immediately complied with, they would march to Madras and urge their claims in person. A force was then despatched to Poonamallee, under the command of Colonel Wagenheim. On reaching the spot, it was found that the mutineers had prepared for resistance by pointing the guns on the bastions to the right and left of the gate, so as to cover the drawbridge; whilst a number of men appeared in arms on the ramparts and seemed ready for action. All this time the Officers were still remaining with the mutineers, endeavouring to bring them to a sense of duty. At last the Officers threatened to leave the men to their fate, and unconditional submission followed. The present book is a portfolio of papers, comprising copies of all the letters which passed on the occasion, together with a full narrative of the affair, and a report of the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry, which was held upon the causes of the mutiny.

Military Department Sundries, 69, 70, 71.

49. *Proceedings of the Military Board*, 1786–1788.—This Military Board was appointed in 1786, by the Madras Government, to act as a Board of Reference and Report, for the purpose of controlling the detail of all business immediately connected with the regularity, economy, and effective strength of the Army, and for preventing abuses and deficiencies in the several departments. Thus the Board was directed to examine into the state of the Musters of the Troops; the provisions lodged in the Forts, Ports and Granaries, under this Presidency; the field and battering Artillery, together with their carriages, ammunition, powder, shot, shell, arms and stores; the fortifications, military posts, barracks, cantonments, and implements of engineering. On all these matters the Board was to report its opinions to the President and Council; but it was to have no power to issue money, and no authority whatever in matters of pay, discipline, or disposition of troops. The Board, however, appears to have been frequently called upon by Government to report upon claims for rank and allowances,

* Spain disavowed the capture of the Falkland Islands.

under exceptional circumstances. Its proceedings are recorded in three large volumes.

Military Department Sundries, 72.

50. *Secret Consultations respecting Tippoo*, 1788.—This volume consists of Consultations which were held on certain secret information that had been received respecting the intrigues of Tippoo at Poona, the disaffection in his army, and the rumour of a treaty of marriage said to have been concluded between the families of Tippoo and Nizam Ali Khan.

Military Department Sundries, 92.

51. *Manilla Expedition*, 1797.—This volume contains "Extracts from the proceedings of the Military Board, and of a Committee of the Board, for regulating the preparations for the intended expedition against Manilla." This intended expedition must not be confounded with the one commanded by Draper and Cornish, which effected the capture of Manilla in 1762, and concerning which, much information will be found at paragraph 61.

Military Department Sundries, 93, 94.

52. *Mutiny at the Mount*, 1798.—On the evening of the 15th of January 1798, the 1st Battalion of Artillery at the Mount, broke out into mutiny, and endeavoured to prevail on the 2nd Battalion to join them. Their grievances were very trifling. They wanted their pay on the 1st of the month; they wanted their arrack to be issued in the barracks; and they did not want undress jackets and straw hats. The Colonel assured them that if these were their only grievances, full redress should be granted; and the men then returned to their barracks. Later in the evening they professed to be afraid lest troops should be sent against them; and accordingly they brought up seven or eight guns and ammunition tumbrils from the Park, and in this condition remained all night. Next morning, the mutineers were joined by the 2nd Battalion, and the matter seemed to be growing very serious, when General Geils acceded to all their demands, and they returned to their duty. Three days afterwards a Board of Inquiry was ordered, which led to a censure being passed by the Madras Government upon General Geils. Of the two volumes here preserved, the first contains the proceedings of the Board, whilst the second consists of a copy of the address forwarded by Major-General Geils to the Court of Directors, together with the correspondence and other papers connected with the matter.

Secret Department.

53. *Mutiny at Vellore*, 1806, 1807.—Here we have in eleven large volumes a complete record of all the proceedings of the Madras Government, in connection with the mutiny at Vellore. The matter is one of historical notoriety, and therefore, requires no explanation here.

Secret Department.

54. *Proceedings at Travancore*, 1808-1813.—These Records respecting Travancore, refer to a variety of proceedings. In the first place, five volumes have been preserved in the Secret Department, comprising copies of all the correspondence connected with the events in Travancore, in 1808 and 1809, when Colonel Macaulay was Resident, and when the Colonel's house was attacked by the troops of the Dewan, and other circumstances took place, well known in history. Secondly, there are five other volumes comprising the proceedings, which followed the discovery and suppression of the Travancore mutiny in 1812, when the Psychee

Military Department.

Rajah and a few native troops at Quilon, formed a conspiracy for murdering all the European officers, and subverting the British power in Travancore. Thirdly, there is a volume of Travancore Proceedings in 1812 and 1813, containing the communications of Colonel Munro, the successor of Colonel Macaulay in the Residency, respecting the Resident taking upon himself the administration of the affairs of Cochin; and also other papers connected with the exclusion of the Elleah Rajah from the musnud of Travancore, his appropriation of the Circar jewels, and the character of the government of the Ranee. Some private letters from Colonel Macaulay will be found under the head of "Political Intelligence."*

Political Department Sundries, 14.

* Paragraph 139.

55. *General McDowall, and Seditious Proceedings of the Madras Army*, 1809.—These five volumes comprise copies of the Correspondence connected with the general discontent which prevailed in the Madras Army in 1806—1809, in which General McDowall was unfortunately implicated, and which is now a matter of historical notoriety.

Military Department. McDowall's Correspondence, 2 vols. Seditious Proceedings Correspondence, 3 vols.

56. *Burmah Expedition*, 1824.—Here are preserved in thirty-two large volumes, all the Consultations and other Proceedings of the Madras Government, in connection with the first Burmah war. These volumes are unusually interesting from the fact that, the expedition was projected during the Governorship of Sir Thomas Munro, and consequently, the Consultations include all the Munro Minutes upon the subject. This fact has already been noticed elsewhere.†

Military Department Expedition volumes.

† Paragraph 8.

VII.—Consultations and Correspondence connected with Out-stations.

57. *Subject matter.*—In the days when the East India Company was a trading Company, and this Presidency was a Commercial Depôt, other Agencies were frequently established at out-stations. Subsequently, the records of these Agencies were apparently sent to Fort Saint George, and many have been preserved in the Government Office. These take up but little room, and should, it is submitted, be preserved. They will now be described in chronological order.

58. *Letters sent to Subordinate Factories*, 1677–1678: *Letters received*, 1687–88.—These two volumes, one of letters sent, and the other of letters received, are chiefly curious from their age. The correspondence is generally of a commercial character, though some information may be obtained, illustrative of the attitude of the Factories towards the Native Powers, and towards French and English interlopers. Both volumes are in a very dilapidated state. This however, is less to be regretted, as they are very inferior in interest and value to the contemporary "Consultations" and "General Letters," which are still preserved.

Public Department Sundries, 1, 3.

Connected with out-stations.

59. *Bengal Consultation Book*, 1694–95.—This book is entitled "A Diary and Consultation Book, for affairs of the Right Honorable English East India Company in Bengall, kept by the Right Worshipfull Agent and Council." At that

Public Department Sundries, 4.

time the Bengal Factory was under the direction of Fort St. George. The present volume, like the previous letters, is almost entirely of a commercial character, and apparently contains little or nothing of any historical interest. There are complaints of interlopers, of refractory Captains, of Servants attending too much to their private business ; but the matters discussed are generally trivial and insignificant even as historical illustrations. The book closes with "A list of all the Right Honorable Company's Servants in the Bay of Bengal, according to their precedences and stations." Dated Chutamuttee, 30th November 1695.

	Per annum. £
The Agent received	300
Three Members of Council, each	40
Six Senior Merchants, each	40
Three Merchants, each	30
Eight Factors, the first £40, and all the rest	15
Chirurgeon	30
Four Writers, each *	5

Public Department Sundries, 10.

60. *Fort Marlborough Records*, 1754–55.—This volume comprises General Letters, Invoices, Accounts, Lists of Slaves, &c. at the settlement at Fort Marlborough (in Madagascar ?) These papers were addressed by the President and Council at Fort Marlborough to the Government at Fort St. George. They also comprise papers sent to Natal and other places.

Military Department Sundries, 19 to 26.

61. *Manilla Cunsultations*, 1762–1764.—In 1762, when Pondicherry had been captured and the Freuch power completely annihilated in the Carnatic, the British Government joined the East India Company in an expedition against the Spanish settlement of Manilla. The force left Madras in 1762, accompanied by several Civil Servants of the Company ; and after the capture of Manilla, the place was given up to the Government of the Company's servants. The present volumes, eight in number, comprise the Consultations of the President and Council in all the Departments, during the whole period of the occupation. At the Peace of Paris in 1763, Manilla was restored to Spain ; and in 1764, the Company's servants returned to Madras, violently protesting against the conduct of the Officers of the Royal service, who had wrested the Government out of their hands, and given it up to the Spaniards. Two other volumes are also connected with the subject. The first is entitled "Proceedings from Batavia, 1764," and comprises a correspondence which arose between the Officers and the Company's Agents at Batavia, in consequence of the Troops from Manilla arriving at this Port in a very sickly condition. The second volume consists of the diary and correspondence of Mr. Crawford, who was appointed to be the Company's Resident at Manilla, after the departure of the Deputy Governor and Council. Other records connected with Manilla will be found in the proceedings of Committees."†

Military Department Sundries, 27.

Military Department Sundries, 28.

† Paragraph 87.

* A full account of the salaries paid to the Company's Servants in Fort St. George at a corresponding period, will be found in Madras in the Olden Time.

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Revenue Department, 5 volumes.

62. *Masulipatam Consultations*, 1783-86.—These are simply the Revenue letters and proceedings of the Agency at Masulipatam, during the years specified.

VIII.—Negotiations with Foreign Powers, Treaties, &c.

63. *Subject matter.*—Under the above head, it has been thought proper to comprise all Conferences and Negotiations with Foreign Powers, Native and European; together with letters from Commissioners, and diaries of Envoys. All of these, it is submitted, should be preserved.

Military Department Sundries, 4 and 5.

64. *Infringements of the suspension of Arms with France*, 1755-56.—The three months' suspension of arms between the English and French in India, was proclaimed in October 1754, just as Dupleix was departing for Europe. In January 1755, Commissioners were appointed on both sides to inquire into the alleged infringements. These two volumes comprise the proceedings of the Commissioners, and have already been noticed in a previous paragraph.

* Paragraph 17.

Public Department Sundries, 12.

65. *Grants and Treaties from the Native Powers*, 1759-1771.—This volume contains copies of Treaties and Grants from the Native Powers to the East India Company, respecting the Madras Presidency.

Military Department sundries, 17.

66. *Mr. Pybus's mission to Kandy*, 1762.—The King of Ceylon had solicited the assistance of the English against the Dutch, and accordingly the Madras Government despatched Mr. Pybus on a mission to Kandy. As the English and Dutch were at peace, it was scarcely possible for the Madras Government to engage in any way to give the assistance which was required; and the Mission appears to have been little more than an excuse for getting information respecting Ceylon. Accordingly, such information as Mr. Pybus obtained, is recorded in his diary; but there is little or nothing in the volume likely to prove of any value in the present day. The diary, however, is curious, as containing notices of the Court at Kandy, as it was a century ago In his interview with the king, Mr. Pybus was compelled to kneel on both knees, and to go through other humiliating ceremonial. Moreover, as no palanquin, excepting the one belonging to the king, was permitted to approach the palace, Mr. Pybus was compelled to walk there on foot, late at night, and beneath torrents of rain.

Military Department Sundries, 29.

67. *Places restored to the French by the Peace of Paris*, 1765.—This volume contains the proceedings between the Government of Fort Saint George, and the Commissary appointed by the French Government, for receiving back the places in India, which were to be restored to France by the Treaty of 1763. It is interesting as containing the original grants of villages, &c. to the French, by the Rajah of Tanjore; also the articles which the Madras Government considered that the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Rajah of Tanjore ought to insist upon with the French Commissary, before renewing any of the ancient privileges which had been granted to the French nation previous to the war.

Military Department Sundries, 60, 61, 62.

68. *Negotiations with Tippoo Sultan*, 1783-84.—These three large volumes are very interesting and of considerable historical value. In 1783, the Peace of Versailles was concluded between France and England; and when the news

reached India, Tippoo, who was besieging Mangalore, cons ented to an armistice. By the treaty, four months had been allowed to the belligerent powers in Hindostan to accede to the pacification; and the Madras Government accordingly dated the commencement of the period from the 2nd August 1783. Two, afterwards three, Commissioners, viz. Mr. Sadleir, Mr. Staunton and Mr. Hudleston were sent to Tippoo at Mangalore. The circumstances connected with the negotiations were all of an extraordinary character. Tippoo violated the armistice of Mangalore, delayed the approach of the Commissioners in every possible manner, and exhibited an insolence and arrogance which threatened on more than one occasion to necessitate a renewal of hostilities. These volumes contain copies of all letters and instructions which passed, from the departure of the Commissioners from Fort St. George, 31st October 1783, until their return on the 10th May 1784; together with full reports of all conferences which took place, either between the Commissioners themselves, or between them and Tippoo or his Vakeels.

Military Department Sundries, 73.

69. *Deputation to Calastry*, 1788.—Some time before the above date, the Nabob had represented to the Madras Government that his tributary and vassal, the Rajah of Calastry, had been refractory for a considerable period, and had refused to perform the terms of the lease by which he rented from His Highness, the district of Seetarampore and other villages. Accordingly, the Nabob applied for the assistance of some Company's troops, to enable him to resume the district of Seetarampore and certain Pollams. The Madras Government acceded to the application, and Captain Dunwoody was sent with a detachment to take possession of the District and Pollams, and to deliver them over to the servants of the Nabob. Subsequently, it was discovered that the Nabob's sepoys and peons had taken advantage of the presence of the Company's troops, to dispossess the Rajah of part of the Calastry Zemindary. Accordingly, whilst Captain Dunwoody was ordered to restore such portions of the ancient Zemindary as had been wrongfully obtained, Mr. Lind and Major Close were sent as a Deputation to the Rajah of Calastry, with instructions to report to the Madras Government, what villages had been seized, and the amount of their annual revenues, and to distinctly mention whether they belonged to Calastry or to any other Pollam. The present volume contains full reports of all the proceedings of the Deputation, and especially the examinations of witnesses who seem to have given much curious information respecting the previous history of the villages.

Military Department Sundries, 74.

70. *Negotiations with the Nizam's Vakeel at Calcutta*, 1789.—This volume consists of a number of papers received from Calcutta, respecting the Nizam's claims for peishcush, on account of the Northern Circars, and his desire to obtain the Circars of Ellore and Murtizanagur, instead of the money; and also, respecting some other engagements in the treaty of 1768, which had never been performed. The papers are very numerous, and are connected with the visit paid by Meer Abul Cossim, the Nizam's Vakeel, to Lord Cornwallis at Calcutta, to adjust the conflicting claims of the Nizam and the East India Company.

Military Department Sundries, 106.

71. *Conferences with Tippoo's Vakeels*, 1792.—This volume is a journal of the conferences which took place between Sir John Kennaway, as representative of Lord Cornwallis, and the representatives of the Nabob, the peishwa, and Tippoo Sultan. The conferences terminated in the treaty of 1792. The journal was sent from Calcutta by Lord Mornington in 1799.

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72. *Lord Cornwallis's letter to the Directors, respecting the Treaty with the Nabob*, 1792.—The execution of the provisions of the treaty made by Sir Archibald Campbell with the Nabob, had been found to be impracticable. The Nabob had agreed to pay into the Company's treasury a sum which exceeded the resources of his country. Accordingly, a more indulgent treaty was concluded by Lord Cornwallis with the Nabob. This is a copy of a letter addressed by Lord Cornwallis to the Court of Directors, explanatory of the new clauses in the Treaty, and the reasons for adopting them.

Military Department Sundries, 80.

73. *Nizam's claims to Kurnool*, 1793.—After the peace was concluded with Tippoo in 1792, the Nizam endeavoured to obtain the sanction of the English, to his exercising a permanent right over Kurnool. The Minister of the Nizam however, had declined to press the matter at Seringapatam, although strongly urged to do so; and it was subsequently decided by Lord Cornwallis, that the time had passed for any discussion on the claim to peishcush for Kurnool, and that the supremacy of Kurnool must be regarded as belonging not to the Nizam but to Tippoo. Notwithstanding this decision, the Governor General subsequently heard that the Nizam had determined to depute two persons to Fort St. George, to negotiate with Tippoo's Vakeels on the affairs of Kurnool. Accordingly, he sent to the Madras Government copies of all the material parts of the correspondence which had passed on the subject between the Nizam, Sir John Kennaway and himself; and expressed a desire that the Government would remain entirely neuter in the matter, and not interfere in any way with such negotiation. The present volume contains these copies of letters which were forwarded by Lord Cornwallis.

Military Department Sundries, 83.

74. *Sir Robert Chambers's embassy to Kandy*, 1795–96.—The mission of Mr. Pybus to Kandy in 1762, has already been described.* The present embassy was undertaken by Sir Robert Chambers in 1795, after the capture of the Dutch Settlements in Ceylon. The diary of the proceedings, like the preceding one, is an interesting record of the curious ceremonies and observances required at the Court of Kandy, on the visit of a Foreign Ambassador.

Military Department Sundries, 89.

* Paragraph 66.

75. *Treaty with the United States*, 1796.—This is merely a manuscript copy of the Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, which was concluded in 1794 between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, and which was subsequently printed in Madras, in 1796.

Public Department Sundries, 59.

76. *Sir John Malcolm's mission to Persia*, 1810.—This is a copy of a letter addressed by Sir John Malcolm to Lord Minto, during his Persian embassy. It contains the result of his observations and experience, as regards the actual condition of the Persian empire.

Political Department Sundries, 12.

77. *Distress of the Dutch at Pulicat*, 1813.—Pulicat had surrendered to the English in 1795. In consequence of the long continuance of the war against Napoleon, the servants of the Dutch East India Company at Pulicat were reduced to the greatest distress; and as the Dutch factories in India had been permanently ceded to the British Government, by the peace of Amiens in 1802, the Dutch Company's servants could not claim subsistence as prisoners of war. It was therefore determined to relieve them by means of Pensions and

Political Department Sundries, 15.

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charitable allowances; and in 1813, a Committee was appointed by the Madras Government to inquire into the causes of such extreme poverty, and to report upon the circumstances connected with the individual cases. The present volume is a record of the proceedings of this Committee, and the action of the Madras Government in the matter.

Foreign Department Sundries, 7.

78. *Restoration of the Dutch Settlements to the King of the Netherlands*, 1818.—This volume consists of the Original Instruments executed in delivering over to the Commissioners for the King of the Netherlands, the former possessions of the Dutch East India Company. The seals and signatures of the representatives of the two nations are of course attached.

IX.—Committees on Finance.

79. *Subject matter.*—Under this head are comprehended all proceedings of Committees respecting the revenue derived from the Company's Jaghire, and from other districts within the Madras Presidency; together with proceedings respecting the Sinking Fund and other finance questions. It is submitted that they should all be preserved.

Revenue Department Sundries, 1 and 2.

80. *Proceedings relative to the Jaghire*, 1764 and 1784.—These proceedings are comprised in two volumes of different dates. The first volume refers to the Jaghire assigned to the Company by the Nabob of the Carnatic in 1763; the Poonamallee district having been granted in 1750. It chiefly consists of extracts from the Minutes of Consultation, respecting the non-payment of kists on the part of Renters; and it also contains the correspondence upon the subject with the Renters and with the Nabob. The second volume is more interesting as referring to a critical period in the history of this Presidency. In 1784, after the conclusion of the war with France and the first war against Tippoo, the finances of the Company were in a very low state; whilst a large sum was urgently required for the repair of tanks, and for the purpose of supplying the husbandmen with the implements of tillage. Accordingly, it was determined to let the Jaghire to persons capable of making the necessary advances. This second volume contains the correspondence and proceedings of the Committee, which was appointed to report upon the matter.

Revenue Department Sundries, 21, 22.

81. *Committee at Dindigul*, 1796.—This volume comprises a report of the proceedings of the Committee appointed to inquire into the collections, reputed and real, of the district of Dindigul, for various years before and after the capture of the District in 1790. From these proceedings it appears that very great misrepresentations as regard Inam lands, and the amount of collections, had been made by the Polygar and others.

Revenue Department Sundries, 25.

82. *Committee at Colombo*, 1797.—The Dutch Settlements in Ceylon were captured by the English in 1795. Two years afterwards, a Committee was appointed by the Madras Government to investigate the state of the revenue in Ceylon, and other important matters connected with the administration of the Island. The present volume is a record of the proceedings of the Committee, and contains much interesting information derived from the old records of the Dutch East India Company and other authorities.

83. *Committee for increasing the Post Office Revenue*, 1798.—This Committee was ordered in Bengal by Lord Mornington's Government, and appears to have had four objects in view—1st, To subject to postage letters previously exempt; 2nd, To raise the rates of postage; 3rd, To correct any existing defect in the rules, by which the postage was levied; 4th, To frame such regulations as might tend to prevent the evasion of postage. The present volume appears to be a copy of all the proceedings of the Committee transmitted from Calcutta for the information of the Madras Government.

Public Department Sundries, 62.

84. *Committee of Finance*, 1798 to 1808.—In 1798 this Committee was appointed by the Madras Government, to undertake a general revision of all the Public establishments of Madras and its subordinate Stations; with the view of carrying out every just and salutary reduction of the expenses, and every practicable improvement and augmentation of the resources under this Presidency. The proceedings are contained in seven large volumes and comprise much valuable information.

Public Department, 7 volumes.

85. *Committee on the Sinking Fund*, 1799 to 1805.—In 1799, it was resolved to establish a Sinking Fund for the gradual liquidation of the debt of the Madras Presidency. A sum equal to two per cent. per annum on the whole debt was to be raised by means of Bills drawn upon the Directors, and employed in the purchase of Government Securities until the price of Government Paper should be at par. Tenders of Government Securities were to be received every week and the lowest accepted. The record of the proceedings of the Committee appointed to manage this Fund are here comprised in three volumes.

Public Department, 3 volumes.

X.— Committees and Proceedings as regards Individuals.

86. *Subject matter.*—Under this head will be described the proceedings of Committees and Commissions as regards the conduct of individuals. Though they have long since lost all official value, they should, it is submitted, be preserved as Public records. They are here placed in chronological order.

87. *Civil Servants at Manilla*, 1766-67.—The Consultations of the President and Council at Manilla, during the Company's occupation of that Settlement, between the years 1762 and 1764, have already been described elsewhere.* The present volume contains the proceedings of a Committee which was subsequently held at Madras, to inquire into the truth of certain complaints of oppression and corruption towards the Spanish population, which had been brought against Mr. Dawson Drake, the Deputy Governor of Manilla, and the other Members of Council in that Island. The proceedings are very lengthy, and as many of them refer to accounts, they are not very interesting.

* Paragraph 61.

Military Department Sundries, 34.

88. *Complaints of the Cuddalore Merchants against Mr. Calland*, 1767.—Mr. Calland was Company's Agent at Cuddalore, and during his term of office, appears to have been guilty of numerous acts of oppression towards the Native

Public Department Sundries, 15.

merchants at Cuddalore. One man he forced by threats to join in a Cotton adventure to Bengal, which entailed great loss. Others he compelled to buy goods above the market prices. Moreover, he took bribes, and altogether proceeded in a corrupt and tyrannical manner. An examination into his conduct was ordered by the Madras Government, and is recorded in the present volume. It resulted in his being removed from the Chief ship at Cuddalore, and suspended from all employ until the pleasure of the Directors could be known.

Public Department Sundries, 22.

89. *Captain Flint against Messrs. Tolson, Blacker and Graham*, 1774.—In the ship *Morse*, which sailed from England to Madras in 1774, Messrs. Tolson, Blacker and Graham, passengers, were confined to their cabins during four months for riotous behaviour. The present volume contains the depositions of witnesses, the journals of those confined, together with much correspondence and records of conversations. The proceedings are long and uninteresting, as they refer to a ship's quarrel, nearly a century old.

Public Department Sundries, 23, 24, 25, 30.

90. *Sadleir and Whitehill Committees*, 1775 and 1783.—The proceedings of these Committees of Inquiry are very voluminous and uninteresting; but as many of the matters to which they refer were made the subject of Parliamentary inquiry during the progress of the celebrated Bill of Pains and Penalties, against Sir Thomas Rumbold, Mr. Perring, and Mr. Whitehill, the present volumes must all be regarded as historical records. The story of the proceedings appears to be as follows:—In 1775, Mr. Sadleir was the Company's Agent at Ingeram (Coringa). He appears to have been a man of integrity, but of an arbitrary and overbearing character. Complaints were accordingly preferred against him by the Chiefs of the Dutch and French factories in the neighbourhood of Coringa, by his own subordinates in the Civil Service, and by sundry Natives residing under his authority. Accordingly in 1775, a Committee of inquiry was appointed; but its proceedings proved to be so voluminous that another Committee was appointed to arrange and abridge them. The result was that in December 1776, the Government passed a resolution that the conduct of Mr. Sadleir had been injurious to the Company, cruel and oppressive towards the Weavers, and unwarrantable towards the Agents of the French and Dutch Companies; and he was accordingly suspended from the Company's service, until the pleasure of the Directors should be known. But the President, Mr. Stratton, and one Member of Council, dissented. In about a month, namely, in January 1777, the suspension was removed, and in 1778, Mr. Sadleir was appointed Chief of the Masulipatam factory. Shortly after undertaking the charge, he transmitted papers to Sir Thomas Rumbold, the then Governor of Madras, tending to prove that great abuses and peculations had taken place at Masulipatam, in which Messrs. Whitehill, Floyer and Crawford, who had preceded him in the Chiefship, were successively concerned. At this particular time, great corruptions notoriously existed in the Madras Council. No notice whatever was taken of Mr. Sadleir's charges by the Government at Fort St. George. Mr. Sadleir then transmitted his charges to the Chairman of the Court of Directors. Lord Macartney had now succeeded Sir Thomas Rumbold and Mr. John Whitehill in the Government of Madras. Accordingly, strict orders were sent out in 1782 for an inquiry into the whole matter. The present volumes thus embrace the proceedings of two Committees. First, the Committee of 1775,

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into Mr. Sadleir's conduct at Coringa; and secondly, the Committee of 1783 into the conduct of Messrs. Whitehill, Floyer and Crawford, at Musalipatam.

91. *Court-martial on Lieutenant Hall*, 1784.—Lieutenant Hall was charged with being the author of a libel on Colonel Nixon and Mr. Norris, all three being in the Company's service. Mr. Norris had a dubash, who is said to have been disgracefully dishonest, and also to have employed a physician to poison Mr. and Mrs. Norris, and child. This dubash was tried by a Court-martial, but only convicted of an attempt to defraud. Colonel Nixon then issued a General Order, disapproving of the verdict, and the dubash was severely punished. Lieutenant Hall, subsequently espoused the cause of the dubash, and in his name wrote the libel containing certain charges of cruelty, oppression, and fraud, against Colonel Nixon and Mr. Norris. which, if true, would have reflected the greatest disgrace on the parties, Lieutenant Hall was therefore tried by Court-martial, the proceedings of which are recorded in the present volume. He was, however, only convicted of writing the paper in which there were "some few assertions unsupported by evidence;" and was therefore merely sentenced to be reprimanded in General Orders. The trial appears to have caused great excitement at the time, but its interest must have long since passed away.

Public Department Sundries, 33.

92. *Proceedings relative to Turing and Ball Kistnah*, 1784.—These proceedings are of great historical interest, as illustrative of the great corruptions which prevailed in the Madras Government prior to the appointment of Lord Macartney. In 1778, Ball Kistnah, who had been employed for eleven years as Head dubash in the district of Ganjam, obtained from Sir Thomas Rumbold, then Governor of Fort St. George, the Rentership of the Ganjam district, as a reward for his services. The cowle was dated 27th August 1779, and was to continue for ten years; but on the 15th October 1781, after two years' occupation, he was dispossessed by Mr. Turing, the President at Ganjam, in consequence of orders received from Lord Macartney, who had now succeeded to the Government of Madras. Ball Kistnah then petitioned the Government of Fort St. George. He said he had been at a great expense in improvements; thinking that no power could revoke the act of Sir Thomas Rumbold and Council; and above all, having given considerable nazirs to Sir Thomas Rumbold, President, and to Mr. Whitehill and Mr. Perring, Members of Council, to vote in favour of the cowle. These nazirs are said to have amounted to about 110,000 Pagodas; namely, 70,000 Pagodas to Rumbold, 27,000 Pagodas to Whitehill, and 12,000 Pagodas to Perring. The examinations lasted from February to May, 1784.

Public Department Sundries, 33.

93. *Complaints against Mr. Cochrane*, 1784.—The proceedings recorded in this volume are also curious and interesting. On 1st December 1783, the Mayor of Madras waited on the Governor, and delivered in an anonymous petition which he had received, exhibiting charges against the Honorable Basil Cochrane, at that time employed in the Revenue Department at Nagore and Nagapatam. A similar anonymous petition reached the President and Council the same day by the southern tappal. Both petitions stated that two men had died in consequence of the severe corporeal punishment they had received from Mr. Cochrane. Subsequently, a petition arrived from a man named Mootiah, who complained that his brother-in law Videnapah had died

Public Department Sundries, 35.

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from the injuries which he had received at the hands of Mr. Cochrane and servants. According to the story, Videnapah owed 105 Pagodas to Mr. Cochrane, and was taken to Mr. Cochrane's house, and confined and cruelly whipped by Mr. Cochrane and his servants. Two securities then gave in a bond to pay the money, in order to get Videnapah released, but the unfortunate man died two days afterwards. The petition of Mootiah was accordingly sent to Mr. Cochrane, and an explanation requested. Mr. Cochrane made no reply, and indeed made no attempt to refute the charge. The Government expressed its surprise and displeasure, and desired him to send in a definite answer at once. In reply, he asked for a Committee of Inquiry, and complained of the bad conduct of Videnapah. He stated that Videnapah had embezzled the Company's gram and had secreted the Public Accounts; and that the man had been punished in a perfectly public manner. He also insinuated that the charges had been trumped up to overthrow his plan of conducting the Revenue Department, and to introduce the renting system again. The present volume contains the proceedings of the Committee of Inquiry, and a separate detail of the proceedings of Government. The inquiry seems to have abruptly terminated in 1785. In connection with the same subject, there is another volume of Correspondence, comprising a letter from Mr. Cochrane, to the Resident at Tanjore, respecting the difficulties he had to encounter at Nagore and Negapatam; together with many angry communications between Mr. Cochrane and General Campbell, as to their respective authority.

Public Department Sundries, 36.

94. Mr. *Proctor's conduct at Tinnevelly*, 1784.—Mr. Proctor, Receiver of the Revenues of the Tinnevelly country, was charged with having altered the size of the merkall at Palamcottah, and with having obliged individuals to take receipts at a gold fanam and a half less per pagoda, than the current exchange. The present volume contains the proceedings of a Mr. Irvine, who was appointed to inquire into these transactions.

Military Department Sundries, 63.

95. *Proceedings respecting the ship "Elizabeth,"* 1787.—These two large volumes refer to some very dark transactions, in which the notorious Thomas Rumbold and John Whitehill, were suspected of being implicated. In 1779, the Company's ship *Osterly* was captured by two French frigates, named the *Purvoyeur* and the *Elizabeth.* This ship *Elizabeth* was declared to be the property of some Members of the Madras Council; and the French were found to be in possession of information, which there was every reason to believe had been conveyed to them by those Members of Council. As early as 1779, partial intelligence of these proceedings had been despatched to the Court of Directors, by two passengers who were on board the *Osterly* at the time of the capture. Accordingly, the Directors sent out a General letter to the Madras Government the same year, in which they ordered a strict inquiry to be made into the matter; and declared that every Company's servant should be immediately dismissed the service, and that every British subject should be compelled to quit India, who should be found guilty of being implicated in such transactions. The President and Council of course evaded the inquiry. They contented themselves with issuing an advertisement for the voluntary appearance of any person who could give evidence; and then, after two months, informed the Directors that no information could be obtained. The appointment of a Select Committee of investigation was thus

Public Department Sundries, 38, 39.

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postponed until 1787. The proceedings of this Committee, including the examination of witnesses, occupy two folio volumes.

Revenue Department Sundries, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

* Paragraph 90.

96. *Proceedings respecting Juggapah Row, Mr. Floyer, &c.*, 1787–88.—These voluminous proceedings refer to some of the charges brought by Mr. Sadleir, against his immediate predecessors in the Chiefship at Masulipatam, and which have already been noticed.* They contain very lengthy examinations into charges of corrupt and irregular practices, which had been brought against Mr. Floyer, and in which, Juggapah was largely implicated. One long inquiry referred to Vencataroyloo's estate, from which it appears that Juggapah Row had been deprived of a merassy, and allowed 10,000 Pagodas per annum, as compensation; but had managed for five subsequent years to collect the revenue from the villages, whilst receiving the compensation from the Company.

Public Department Sundries, 43.

97. *Inquiry into the complaints against Veerapillay*, 1788.—This is an uninteresting record. Veerapillay had been Head Conicopoly to the Garrison Storekeeper, and the present volume contains an inquiry into certain charges of fraud, which had been brought against him.

Revenue Department Sundries, 8.

98. *Murder of Corsojee Lallah*, 1789.—Corsojee Lallah had been the Company's Manager of the Moherry district. He was murdered at Ganjam by some conspirators who had been previously Zemindars in Moherry, but had been deprived of their posts. The present volume contains the proceedings of a Committee of Inquiry.

Military Department Sundries, 75.

99. *Charges brought by the Rajah of Tanjore against Mr. Ram*, 1790.—Mr. Ram, the Resident at Tanjore, was charged—1st, With having taken upon himself a monopoly of Indigo; and 2ndly, With having demanded a large sum of money from the Rajah. The Weavers complained that in consequence of the monopoly, they were compelled to pay such an advanced price for the dyeing of their cloth, that they had been reduced to the most distressed circumstances. On the other hand, the Sirkeel of the Rajah declared that Mr. Ram's dubash had represented to him, that Mr. Ram's freindship was highly necessary to the Rajah, in order to preserve and increase the friendship of the Honorable Company and of the Company in Council; and that a less sum than 50,000 Pagodas could not be received. The present volume contains the report of the proceedings connected with the inquiry.

Revenue Department Sundries, 10.

Revenue Department Sundries, 28, 29.

100. *Complaints against the Renter of the Betel and Tobacco Farm*, 1790, *and* 1802.—The native retailers of betel and tobacco in Madras, complained that the renter had supplied them with betel and tobacco of a worse quality and at a higher price than was warranted by the terms of his cowle. In 1802, other abuses were alleged to exist in the Department of betel supplies. The present volumes contain the proceedings of two separate Committees which were appointed in the years stated, to inquire into the alleged grievances.

Military Department Sundries, 79.

101. *Inquiry into the Accounts of Paymaster Johnston*, 1790–91.—Mr. Johnston, Paymaster at Trichinopoly, had omitted to forward his accounts to the Military Paymaster-General for the space of five months. He pleaded ill health,

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but suddenly left his post at Trichinopoly, and proceeded to Pondicherry. He was summoned to Madras, and there a Court of Inquiry was held, which resulted in his being suspended.

Military Department Sundries, 76, 77.

102. *Charges against Mr. John Holland*, 1791.—Mr. John Holland, and subsequently his brother, Mr. Edward Holland, were successively Governors of Madras, in 1789, between the retirement of Sir Archibald Campbell and the appointment of General Meadows. Rumours of extreme corruption during their short administration reached the ears of the Court of Directors. A new treaty had been made with the Nabob, and advantage seems to have been taken of the circumstance to prevail upon him to pay large sums of money, without giving him any receipts in return. Accordingly, the Nabob charged Mr. John Holland with having received from him at different times, sums amounting in the aggregate to five lacs of Pagodas, none of which had been passed to his, the Nabob's credit. Other charges of withholding money and of general corruption were also made the subjects of inquiry, but need not be detailed. It will be sufficient to say, that both the Committee of Inquiry and the Madras Government, considered them to have been fully proved. The present volumes contain the Records of the proceedings:

Revenue Department Sundries, 18.

103. *Proceedings of the Judicial Board at Negapatam, relative to Mr. Aratoon Carapett*, 1793–94.—Mr. Carapett entered into a contract with one Appoo Mootayen, for painting a large quantity of white cloth. The painters, after receiving advances from the Agent, failed to do the work. Accordingly, Mr. Carapett brought his action against the Agent and obtained a verdict. The proceedings are chiefly curious, as illustrative of the mode of procedure.

Military Department Sundries, 88.

104. *Right and Left Hand Castes at Pondicherry*, 1794.—In 1794, whilst Pondicherry was in the hands of the English, a serious fray arose between the right and left hand castes. The left hand carried white flags in their religious processions, and were attacked and severely beaten by their opponents, and one man was taken prisoner. Colonel Dixon was in command of Pondicherry, and Captain Overend was his Secretary. The dubash of each belonged to the right hand, and were said to have led the mob on the occasion. Next morning, the imprisoned man of the left hand, received fifty lashes in the public street, by order of Colonel Dixon. Subsequently, the heads of the left hand caste were summoned by Captain Overend, and fined 1,200 Pagodas; and they were then shut up in a prison at Government House, and subjected to threats and indignities, until the money was paid. Four individuals were afterwards selected, and compelled to pay a still further sum of 200 Pagodas. Accordingly, the sufferers petitioned the Madras Government, and the Committee was ordered, whose proceedings are recorded in the present volume.

It appears that the disputes between the right and left hand were of long standing in Pondicherry; but in 1730, the two came to an agreement upon the way in which their respective ceremonies were to be performed. In 1768, fresh disturbances broke out, and then the French Government ordered that no rites or ceremonies whatever should be performed or observed by either sect, until such measures could be taken as might effectually prevent any altercation for the future. Accordingly, until 1794, no religious rite or ceremony was performed at Pondicherry; but in that

year the two hands came to another agreement, and prepared to perform their respective ceremonies according to the ancient custom, which was said to have prevailed prior to 1768. One of the questions therefore to be decided was, whether the left hand had or had not carried white flags prior to 1768. Besides the proceedings recorded in this volume, much valuable information may also be found in the "Consultations" of the Military Department, of the same date.

105. *Proceedings against Mr. Mitford*, 1795-96.—Mr. Mitford, Export-keeper, had been charged by the Board of Trade with dishonesty and untrustworthiness. Accordingly, he asked for an inquiry, and the present volume contains the proceedings of the Committee. The charges were disproved, and appear to have orginated from interested motives.

Public Department Sundries, 57, 58.

106. *Proceedings respecting the Pearl Fishery at Colombo*, 1799.—In 1795, Ceylon was taken from the Dutch, and for a short period formed an appendage to the Madras Presidency. In 1798, the Honorable F. North was appointed Governor by the Crown, and the Government was altogether separated from that of India. Mr. North on his arrival in Ceylon was much opposed by the Civil servants, who had been previously appointed by the Madras Government. He afterwards discovered that considerable frauds had taken place in connection with the Pearl Fisheries, especially during the years 1798 and 1799. Accordingly, he despatched letters of complaint to the Secret Committee of the East India Company, and appointed a Committee to inquire into the frauds connected with the Pearl Fisheries. The present volume contains the report of the Committee, together with copies of the correspondence.

Public Department Sundries, 66.

107. *Conduct of Captain Boug*, 1800.—Captain Boug of the Engineers, was employed in superintending the execution of Public Works in the Baramahl, during the years 1793-95. Subsequently, his integrity being suspected, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances. Upon their report, Captain Boug was suspended, but the Directors, before confirming the sentence, were desirous that the proceedings should be revised. Accordingly, another Committee was appointed, whose proceedings are recorded in the present volume. The result does not appear to have been satisfactory.

Military Department Sundries, 110.

108. *Proceedings against Major Davidson*, 1804.—This volume contain the proceedings of a Committee appointed to inquire into certain disgraceful transactions which had taken place on board the *Glory*, East Indiaman, in 1803-04. Major Davidson was an elderly and married Officer in the Company's service. Whilst in England, he had seduced a young woman named Wells, whom he had engaged as his housekeeper. Subsequently, he had seduced another young lady of higher pretensions, name unknown. In April 1803, he made arrangements for returning to Madras. The young lady he married to an Ensign, named Parsons. Wells was also to have been married to a Soldier in the Major's band, but the ceremony was never performed. Both were embarked with the Major on board the *Glory*; Mrs. Parsons with her husband, who was a nonentity; and Wells as servant to Mrs. Parsons, on the false pretence that she had been actually married. On board the ship, both women were mistresses of Major Davidson, but Wells subsequently left him

Public Department Sundries, 73.

and became the mistress of the Captain of the Glory. A deadly quarrel then arose between the Major and the Captain. Mrs. Parsons was refused admittance to the cuddy-table. The Major retorted with violence and was subsequently confined to his cabin. The conduct of all parties seems to have been scandalous in the extreme. On reaching Madras in the beginning of 1804 the Inquiry was ordered, which terminated in the suspension of the Major. But, meantime, a duel was fought, in which the Captain was killed, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" was brought by the Jury at the Inquest, against the three survivors.

109. *Proceedings against Colonel Oliver, at the Moluccas*, 1804-05.—This volume contains the proceedings of a Committee of Inquiry into the conduct of Colonel Oliver, whilst in Command of the Moluccas. He was charged with trading at the Company's expense, and with general dishonesty. The Committee appear to have acquitted him, but Lord William Bentinck expressed a different opinion.

Public Department Sundries, 74.

110. *Proceedings against Messrs. Buchan and Smith*, 1804-05.—The proceedings here recorded are voluminous but curious. Mr. Buchan was Chief Secretary and Mr. Smith was Accountant-General. Part of the public supplies had been raised in a doubtful manner, and a Committee was ordered; but the two gentlemen who were supposed to be implicated, were allowed to sit as Members of the Committee. Accordingly, another Committee was ordered in 1807, but its Members arrived at opposite conclusions concerning the nature of the financial operations which had taken place.

Public Department Sundries, 75.

The circumstances appear to have been as follows. A public Loan had been opened on the 2nd November 1804. On the 9th of the same month, a public advertisement had been issued, giving notice that the Treasury would be open for the receipt of Dollars at a certain rate, to be paid for either in Bills on Bengal, or in Treasury notes, or in Promissory notes. However, between the 21st January and 19th September of the following year, nearly nine lacs of Pagodas were received at the Treasury, not in real Dollars, but in Bank notes and Rupees. This circumstances gave rise to a suspicion of partial practices. The tender had been accepted by order of Government, under the signature of the Chief Secretary. But no advertisement or Official notification whatever had been issued, that Government would receive Bank notes and Rupees in lieu of Bullion; and the measure was unknown, not only to the European merchants and Houses of Agency, but also to the Governor and one of the Members of Council.

XI.—Miscellaneous Letters.

111. *Subject matter.*—This series comprises all the Letters of minor importance connected with the various Departments of Government, and which are not recorded in the "Consultations." These have been preserved in a variety of ways. Sometimes only the original bundles have been kept; at others not only have the bundles been kept, but the Letters have also been copied into Letter books. Since 1853, the original drafts have in some cases been simply pasted in volumes, under the head of "Filed letters." All these it is submitted, should be preserved, excepting where there are duplicates; and that then the Letter books only should be preserved and the corresponding bundles should be destroyed.

112. *Abstract of the Volumes and bundles of "Miscellaneous Letters."*—These "Miscellaneous Letters" have been preserved for the following years:—

	Books and Bundles.	Bundles only.	Filed letters.
Public Dept.	1791 to 1792	.... *	1850 to 1854
Military ..	1778 to 1836	1836 to 1844	1844 to 1852
Revenue ..	1776 to 1837	1837 to 1854	....
Secret ..	1815 to 1820	....	....
Judicial ..	1828 to 1837	1837 to 1854	....
Political ..	1815 to 1830	....	....
Foreign ..	1816 to 1828	....	....
Ecclesiastical	....	....	1850 to 1854
Marine ..	....	....	1850 to 1854

Military Department.

In addition to the above are five volumes containing the drafts of the letters sent by the Military Secretary to the Secretary of the East India House. They may, it is submitted, be preserved.

113. *Superior importance of the "Miscellaneous Letters" in the Military Department.*—Should any one hereafter consult the Public Records for historical purposes, he will find the "Miscellaneous letters" in the Military Department of considerable importance, and only inferior in value to the Consultations. They contain the fullest information upon the most minute details connected with the Military history of this Presidency.

XII.—Reports.

† Paragraph 158.

114. *Subject matter.*—Under this head are comprised a number of miscellaneous Reports, which have been forwarded at various times to the Madras Government, and which, it is submitted, may all be preserved. A report on the Jaghire will be found under the head of "Cowle books." †

Military Department Sundries, 33.

115. *Zemindars in Northern Circars,* 1766.—This volume comprises an account of the Zemindars, and of their Forts and Forces, in the Circars of Rajahmundry, Ellore, Mastafanagur and Moortasangur; together with an account of the names of Districts, and numbers of Villages, and a statement of their produce, and what rent might be expected from them in case they were let out by the Company to the several Zemindars.

Military Department Sundries, 53.

116. *General Clavering on Military Defences,* 1771.—This memorandum by General John Clavering, Commander-in-Chief of the Honorable Company's Forces in India, refers to the General strength of Garrisons, and the stores most necessary for the defence of frontier places. It sets forth three different kinds of Forts,—eptagon, encagon, and ondecagon; and shows what number of Infantry and Cavalry would be required for each, and what should be the amount kept constantly in store of the following articles, viz., provisions, drink, forage, cannon, mortars, shells and grenades, cordage, smith's-work, fire-arms, hand-arms, tools and materials,

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* From 1792 to 1852, all the Letters in the Public Department were recorded in the "Consultations."

miner's tools, machines, powder, lead, fireworks, and hospital necessaries; as well as the additional provisions and materials which would be necessary whenever a siege was to be apprehended.

117. *Expense of Cavalry in India*, 1785.—Mr. Parkinson was Secretary to General Smith, and appears to have distinguished himself in the campaigns against Hyder Ali in 1767, in managing the supplies of provisions. Whilst in England, in 1785, he sent an address to the Court of Directors, of which the present volume is a copy, containing some suggestions for reducing the cost of maintaining Cavalry.

Military Department Sundries, 65.

118. *Botanical description for the year* 1790.—This is a manuscript by Dr. W. Roxburgh, on the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo, and is entitled, "A corrected and enlarged copy of a Botanical description of a new species of Nerium (Rose-bay), the leaves of which yield beautiful good indigo, with a description of the necessary apparatus and process for manufacturing the indigo. To which is added a second part, containing a brief account of the result of various experiments made with a view to throw some additional light on the theory of that artificial production. With an appendix, containing a Botanical description of a second new indigo plant."

Public Department Sundries, 47, 48.

119. *Report on the state of the Nabob's Account*, 1793.—This Report contains an inquiry into the nature of the claims of the Company upon the Nabob; the Nabob's remarks upon them, together with the Nabob's answers to those remarks; and finally the decision of Government upon the several items. It also contains an able review, drawn from the public Records, of the origin and progress of the Company's connection with the Nabob, and the gradual enlargement of the Company's army for the defence of the Carnatic.

Military Department Sundries, 48.

120. *Military Report on the Western Frontiers*, 1793.—This report contains the opinions of Captain Read, as to what was necessary in 1793, for the better security of the western frontier of the Company's territories. It contains a review of the nature and position of the frontier, together with remarks on the several Forts, pointing out what should be destroyed and the capacity of those which should be preserved.

Military Department Sundries, 85.

121. *Export made from Great Britain to the East Indies*, 1793.—This is merely a copy of the printed report of the Select Committee appointed by the Court of Directors, to take the subject into consideration.

Military Department Sundries, 86.

122. *Dr. Heyne's Botanical and other Reports*, 1796.—This volume contains a number of Reports by Dr. Heyne, Acting Botanist to the Company, on the following subjects:—(1). On the introduction of useful trees and plants in the Northern Circars. (2). On the mode of dyeing red-cotton yarn practised on the coast of Coromandel. (3). On the native mode of smelting iron in the Northern Circars. (4). On the iron works at Ramanakapetta in the Ellore Circars. (5). On an excursion to the diamond mines at Mallavilly. (6). On the cultivation of saltpetre in the Northern Circars. (7). Description of the copper mines at Agniondalah in the district of Innacondah.

Public Department Sundries, 60.

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123. *Reports of the Surveys in Mysore*, 1800–1802.—These are contained in three large volumes. The first was compiled by Captain Mackevnie, Superintendent of the Mysore survey. It comprises "Memoirs of the Northern Purgunnahs of Mysore, surveyed in 1800 and 1801;" and contains the following information:—1st, Views of the state of each district for 1799–1800, abstracted from Official documents on the spot, together with the number of villages, forts, houses, classes of inhabitants, water-works, &c. 2nd, Lists of the villages registered under their respective sub-divisions. 3rd, Historical and chronological memoirs of the districts, illustrative of the revolutions and remarkable events of the country, and of the origin and succession of the several Rajahs, Polligars, and Native Rulers in general, for the last three centuries. 4th, Accounts of the soil, productions, manufactures, minerals, inhabitants, &c., collected from information obtained in the course of the survey. 5th, General tables exhibiting the square contents, population by houses and families, enumeration of tribes, castes, &c.

Public Department Sundries, 67, 68, & 69.

The second volume contains a copy of the original Memoirs of the plans of the Purgunnahs of Ooscotta, Junguncotta and the Colar, with notices of the roads, general views of the several districts, registers of the villages, &c., as surveyed by Lieutenant Warren, H. M. 33rd Regiment, in 1800, 1801 and 1802.

The third volume comprises a Report by Dr. Heyne, referring chiefly to the physical geography of Mysore. It contains an account of the winds, rain, atmosphere, fogs, dews, hail, thunder and earthquakes. It also includes a description of the face of the country; of the productions of different kinds of soil; of the rivers, lakes, tanks, wells and springs; of the mountains and hills; of the stones, ores, animals, and general productions; of the physical constitution of the inhabitants, prices of necessaries, expenses of cultivation, instruments of village culture, mode of settlement between the husbandman and the Circar; language, learning, arts and manufactures.

124. *Description of English Gunpowder*, 1801.—This is an account of English gunpowder, and of the different modes of proving it, illustrated by drawings. It was forwarded to the Madras Government in 1801, and is signed "William Congreve."

Military Department Sundries, 115.

125. *Reports upon certain demands on the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah*, 1805.—These are in four volumes. The two first refer to English claimants, and contain the names of the claimants, the date and amount of the several claims, the vouchers produced in support of each claim, the remarks of each claimant, observations from the Durbar by the Secretary of the Nabob, the remarks of the Committee which investigated the matter, and the decision of Government upon each claim. The third volume refers to the claims of the various servants of the household.

Political Department Sundries, 7, 8, 9, 10.

126. *Annual General Reports of the Board of Revenue*, 1817–1830.—These Reports extend over twenty-seven large volumes, and, it is scarcely necessary to add, contain very much valuable information.

Revenue Department.

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127. *Military Fund*, 1850–56.—This is merely a guard book containing the prin ed Reports of the proceedings at the meetings of the Directors, with Copies of the Circulars, Accounts Current, &c.

Military Department.

128. *Debts of the late Nabob*, 1855.—The particulars of the claims against the late Nabob were received from the Government Agent at Chepauk, and are here preserved in twenty-five volumes.

Political Department.

XIII.—Journal and Narratives.

129. *Subject matter.*—Under this head are comprised a few journals of Military proceedings, and other similar Records which, it is submitted, may be preserved. They are as follows:—

130. *Revolution in Bengal*, 1757.—This volume contains a full account of the proceedings in Bengal, which terminated in the overthrow of Sooraj-oo-Dowlah, and the establishment of Meer Jaffier, as Soubahdar of Bengal. It consists of the following papers, which were forwarded to the Madras Government from Calcutta, in a letter from the Select Committee at Bengal, viz., three letters from Colonel Clive, six letters from Sooraj-oo-Dowlah, a journal of the Military proceedings on the expedition to Muxadabad, and a copy of the treaty executed by Meer Jaffier.

Military Department Sundries, 12.

131. *Journal of Lally's Siege of Fort St. George*, 1758–59.—This is a journal of the transactions, during the siege of Fort St. George, beginning on the 12th December 1758, and concluding on 17th February 1759. This Record must not be confounded with the journal of the seige of Fort St. George, which was written by J. Call, Chief Engineer, and inserted in Cambridge's "Account of the Military operations on the Coast of Coromandel." It is far more full in its details, and contains much political matter, as well as a large appendix of correspondence, never before published. Unfortunately, the leaves have been very much misplaced by the binder; a fault which must be corrected, whenever the volume is rebound.

Public Department Sundries, 13.

132. *Colonel Fullerton's Narrative*, 1785.—This is a valuable Record extending over 270 pages. It is in the form of a letter addressed by Colonel Fullerton to Lord Macartney, and the Select Committee, dated Pondicherry, 7th January 1785; and it comprises a Narrative of Colonel Fullerton's proceedings, whilst Commanding the Southern Army. The subjects discussed in this letter are many and various, and some of the suggestions, especially those referring to the then constitution of the Army, and the condition of the people, will still be found interesting. The general scope of the narrative may be gathered from the following extracts from the General's letter. He alludes to it as "A brief relation of my proceedings in Command of the Southern Forces, and other particulars material to the welfare of your Southern territories." He then writes as follows:—"Independently of an impulse to specify my conduct while entrusted with a public charge, I cannot think of leaving India without presenting to you in one view, the merits of the Southern Army, the difficulties under which it laboured and the services it had performed. At the same time, I flatter myself that the circumstances under which I acted, enable me to make an

Military Department Sundries, 66.

unbiassed statement of the resources in those countries as they exist, of embarrassments as they have been felt, and of transactions as they have been conducted; in hopes that by speedy measures of reform, that which is beneficial may be improved, and that which is amiss may be corrected.

"Before I enter upon the narrative of the proceedings that occurred during my Command, I must call your attention to the local history of those countries; to the previous misfortunes that had consumed the resources and ruined the inhabitants of every district south of the Coleroon."

133. *Narrative of a voyage to the north-west Coast of America*, 1786.—This is a curious journal. Mr. Strange, of the Madras Establishment, planned a Commercial voyage to the north-western coast of America. Mr. David Scott, of Bombay, subsequently adopted the scheme, and fitted out two ships for the voyage, and gave the command to Mr. Strange. The vessels left Bombay in December 1785, and proceeded *viâ* the China seas towards their destination; and after a year's absence they returned by the same route. The narrative of the voyage is lively and interesting, especially that part of which refers to the stay of the Voyagers at Nootka Sound, and in which the manners and customs of the inhabitants are described with much quaintness and simplicity.

Public Department Sundries, 37.

134. *L'Abbe J. A. Dubcis on the Hindoos*, 1820.—This is a corrected manuscript copy in French, of M. Dubois' work on the Hindoos which was forwarded to the Madras Government, through the Resident in Mysore. It is declared to be—"Nouvelle edition, revue, et corrigée avec soin, et augmentée d'un nombre considérable deenouvells matieres." It is submitted that the corrections and additions should be translated into English.

Political Department Sundries, 21, 22.

135. *Journal of the Burmah Field Force*, 1852.—This is a copy of a journal kept by Major Allan, Assistant Quarter Master General, Burmah Field Force, from the 1st May to 18th November 1852.

Military Department.

XIV.—Political Intelligence.

136. *Subject matter.*—Under this head are comprised letters from Residents and others, conveying special information to the Madras Government, and of which the originals have been preserved in guard-books with particular care. They are few in number, and, it is submitted, may be preserved.

137. *Intelligence respecting Mysore*, 1792–9.—These five guard-books contain original letters from the Resident at Hyderabad and others, respecting Tippoo. Many of them are in cypher and were considered at the time to be so secret that they were not entered on the Records.

Military Department Sundries, 91, 101, 103, 104, 113.

138. *French advance towards the Red Sea*, 1801.—This is a volume of letters received from the Government at Bombay, concerning the preparations which would be necessary to resist any attempt of the French to enter the Red Sea.

Military Department Sundries, 116.

139. *Private Letters from the Resident at Travancore*, 1809–10.—This is a guard-book of original letters from Colonel Macaulay. The first is dated 16th March 1809, just three months after the Resident's had been attacked by the Dewan's troops, and he himself had narrowly escaped with his life.

Political Department Sundries, 11.

XV.—Law, Justice and Police.

140. *Subject matter.*—Under this head are comprised all Records connected with the administration of the Law, the constitution of Courts, the establishment of Police, and the regulation of Markets, and other similar matter. They may all, it is submitted, be preserved.

141. *Mode of Procedure in Civil Suits*, 1726.—This record contains a full description of the form and method of proceeding in all Civil suits, actions, and pleas, between party and party. There is also an appendix containing all the necessary forms of oaths, complaints, &c.

Public Department Sundries, 8.

142. *Reforms in the Mayor's Court*, 1754–1776.—This interesting volume throws considerable light upon the working of the old Mayor's Court. In a letter dated 1753, the Court of Directors had expressed themselves, with respect to the powers and authorities granted by the Charter, in the following terms :—"But, as the best concerted undertakings, however well intended, oftentimes fall short of these institutions, and when put in practice, many errors and defects are discovered; so we desire you our President and Council, and likewise the Mayor's Court, the Accountant-General, and the Court of Requests, from time to time to transmit to us particular accounts of their several Proceedings in their several jurisdictions and offices, pointing out to us any further alterations, powers and authorities that may be necessary; or where in the present should be varied, that so far as our authority extends we may assist them, so as to render this Charter as useful and extensive for the public good, as can be desired."

Military Department Sundries, 55.

The present volume contains copies of all the accounts and suggestions respecting the working of the Mayor's Court, which were forwarded to the Court of Directors; together with the remarks and proceedings of the Court of Directors thereon.

143. *Proceedings of the Police Board*, 1770–71.—This interesting Record refers to an attempt made ninety years ago to reform the Civil administration of Madras. A Committee was elected by the suffrages of the inhabitants of Madras, to draw up regulations for the better supply of provisions, the lighting and paving of the town, the removal of public nuisances, the conduct of servants and rates of servants' wages, the conduct of the Master Attendant, as regards the Boatmen, and for establishing a Court for settling such disputes amongst the Natives as were dependent on the customs and usages of the various castes. The President and Members of Council also resolved themselves into a Police Board, to take into consideration the suggestions of the Committee. The present volume contains the proceedings of this Board, and its discussions on the regulations proposed by the Committee. The Committee came into collision with the Board, and the scheme appears to have fallen to the ground. The following is the concluding paragraph in the proceedings of the Board :—"We confess that the personal discouragements which we have met with in this business, have their influence in suppressing the ardour with which we first entered upon it, and we think would almost justify us in desisting from the prosecution of it, had we no other reasons, since it was purely from motives of regard for our Fellow Citizens and the consequent advantage of the Company, that we first undertook the arduous task of reforming abuses. We are heartily sorry that so much of our time has been employed to so little purpose, and that the institution of the Com-

Public Department Sundries, 16.

mittee, instead of promoting the good of the community and releasing us from the burthen of that charge, has only drawn upon us additional difficulties, and subjected us to cavils and reproaches, equally unmerited and unbecoming. Upon all these considerations, we are unanimously of opinion, that our longer continuance, as a Board of Police under such circumstances can answer no good purpose. It is resolved, therefore, that it be dissolved."*

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* A further account of the events noticed in the above interesting record, will be found in the following narrative, extracted from an article contribute by the author to a local journal.

"In 1770 Madras was suffering from endless inconveniences. Paving and Lighting were urgently required. The market was in a very unsatisfactory state. Provisions varied in price according to the assumed wealth of the consumer; and servants were just as artful and intriguing as they are in our own times, whatever old croakers may say to the contrary. Accordingly a Board of Police was formed, consisting of Governor Dupree, and three members of Council, amongst whom was the celebrated Warren Hastings; and this Board was expected to relieve Madras from all the evils under which it was labouring. But the new Board soon found that it had attempted too much. Their propositions were censured by the Madras public; whilst they found that the labor which their task involved, seriously interfered with the fulfilment of their more important duties as members of Government. In a word they found themselves in a dilemma. If they did nothing, they expected to be charged with inattention to their duties as members of a Board of Police; if they did anything, they expected to be charged with unauthorized exercise of legislative and arbitrary power as members of the Government. Accordingly, with a liberality which cannot be too much commended, they determined to call a public meeting of the inhabitants, and to invite them to select by ballot five of their own number in whom they had the greatest confidence, and who would serve on a Committee, and assist the Board of Police with their suggestions and views.

"A public meeting was accordingly held in the old Admiralty, and we need not say that the proposition was accepted with enthusiasm. The day was fixed for the election, and on that morning the ballot was kept open from eight o'clock to twelve, when the five men were declared to be duly elected.

"The Committee were next informed that they had been elected by the suffrages of the majority of the inhabitants to act as a standing Committte; and that they were to draw up regulations, subject to the sanction of the Court of Directors, for the better supply of provisions, the regulating the wages of servants, coolies, and artificers, the paying and lighting the Town, the removal of public nuisances, and other similar matters. But here was the rock on which the scheme was wrecked. The Committee were to fix the assessment to be levied from the inhabitants for carrying out the various suggestions that might be proposed.

"The Committee now considered that if the assessment was to be a voluntary one, it would not do to send it home for the sanction of the Court of Directors. If levied by the inhabitants from themselves, its duration ought to depend upon the will of the inhabitants, and not upon the pleasure of the Court of Directors. Here it was forgotten that the Government had only entrusted to them the privilege of fixing an assessment for themselves. This matter however seems to have been postponed for a little while; but it soon broke out afresh. The Committee were bent upon establishing a democracy. The consent of the inhabitants had been obtained for the assessment, but now it was insisted upon that the inhabitants generally should also decide upon the various items of expenditure, without any interference whatever from Government. Under such circumstances the Government had no other recourse but to abolish the Board of Police. Indeed the latter was rendered powerless. The Committee over-rode every suggestion that was offered, on the ground that as the public paid for everything so the public ought to decide upon everything. What became of the Committee afterwards we cannot precisely ascertain; but as the Government of course possessed a veto in respect to every proposition, there can be no doubt but that the short lived body suddenly expired."

144. *Draft of a Charter of Justice for Fort St. George,* 1793.—This is the rough draft of a Charter, on a plan suggested by Lord Hobart, for abolishing the Mayor's Court and establishing a Court of Judicature.

Public Department Sundries, 50.

145. *Police Administration in Malabar,* 1793.—This Record comprises Regulations for the police administration of Justice in the Courts of Foujdarry, within the province of Malabar, and for the conduct of Magistrates. There are two copies of the Regulations; but one contain some lengthy "Observations by Mr. Duncan, on the administration of Justice, as applicable to

Revenue Department Sundries, 12, 13.

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Malabar;" and the other is without the "Observation," but contains additional "Regulations for the due administration of Justice, within the Fort and Island of Seringapatam."

146. *Proceedings of the Police Committee*, 1797–98.—This Committee was appointed to establish a public Market and to lay down a scale of prices, "to which, much opposition was to be anticipated from butlers." The Record includes an interesting list of the rates of Bazaar prizes, as they were sixty years ago.

Public Department Sundries, 61.

147. *Price Current and Rates of Hire*, 1798.—This is a curious Record. In 1798, all the Native tradesmen, palanquin bearers, and coolie maistries, signed an agreement to charge a certain fixed rate for their goods or labour. By these means a considerable reduction was affected in the price of bread, meat, fish, poultry, wild fowl, Ennore oysters, oil, fruit, palanquin and coolie hire, and bullock and bandy hire. The present volume contains the fullest detail respecting the prices.

Public Department Sundries, 64.

148. *Police Committee Book*, 1805–14.—This Committee was appointed by the Madras Government to investigate the state of the Police establishments in this Presidency. Its proceedings spread over nine volumes, and appear to contain very much valuable information.

Judicial Department, 9 volumes.

149. *Police Regulations for the Town of Madras*, 1811.—This is merely a collection of the Regulations, which were printed on separate sheets and preserved in a guard-book.

Military Department Sundries, 139.

XVI.—Records respecting Establishment.

150. *Subject matter*.—Under this head are comprised some miscellaneous Records referring to the Company's Establishments in this Presidency. Very little space would be gained by destroying them, and it is therefore submitted that they may all be preserved.

151. *Company's Furniture at Fort St. George*, 1779.—This is merely a descriptive list of all the Furniture in Fort St. George, including State palanquins, Europe furniture and plate, with the estimated value of each article. The whole are valued at 15,368 Pagodas, 23 Fanams, and 20 Cash.

Public Department Sundries, 27.

152. *European and Native Servants of the Madras Government*, 1787.—This Record comprises copies of letters received from servants holding employment under the Madras Government, containing lists of all persons European and Native, employed in each Department, with a statement of the pay of each individual, and an account of the duty and nature of the respective offices.

Public Department Sundries, 40.

153 *Bombproofs and Godowns belonging to Fort St. George*, 1790.—This is a very detailed Report of the bombproofs and godowns belonging to Fort St. George, as taken from an examination made in December 1790.

Public Department Sundries, 46.

154. *Allowances and Emoluments of the Office under the Madras Government*, 1794.—This Record contains an account of the established allowances drawn by all persons under the Madras Government, whether they are Covenanted Servants or otherwise; together with an account of the monthly and annual expenses of the different offices.

Public Department Sundries, 52.

155. *Pay and Allowances of the Madras Army*, 1803.—This is a volume printed at the Madras Government Press, containing Tables of the Pay and Allowances granted to the Madras Army, and to H.M.'s Troops serving upon the Madras establishment in Garrison and in the Field.

Military Department Sundries, 120.

156. *Civil Servants in the Madras Presidency*, 1810–1814.—This register of the Company's Civil servants on the Madras establishment, specifies the years of their nomination, their original and present rank, with the date of the commencement of each, the period of their standing, the commencement of their residence in India as Civil servants, years of residence and non-residence, present offices, places and employments, the date of appointment to each, the denomination and amount of their respective allowances and emoluments, and the monthly and annual amount of each person's income.

Public Department Sundries, 78.

157. *Abolition of Pensions to Widows of Native Servants*, 1824–51.—In 1807, the Madras Government, on the suggestion of the Finance Committee, established a Fund for the relief of the Widows and families of deceased Native writers and servants, by deducting one Fanam from every Pagoda of the Pay or pension, of every such writer or servant, whilst alive. This system was abolished in 1824. The present Records consist of five volumes, containing statements of the Pensions which continued to be paid to such Widows and families, subsequent to the abolition.

Revenue Department Sundries, 32 to 37.

XVII.—Cowie Books, Registers of Grants, Land Customs, &c.

158. *Subject matter*.—The Records which come under this head, refer to Cowles, Jaghires, Revenues, Customs, Quit-rent, compensation for lands resumed, and other similar matters. As very little space would be gained by their being destroyed, it is submitted that they may all be preserved. Further documents connected with the same subject will be found under the head of "Committees on Finance." *

* Paragraph 79.

159. *Cowle Books*, 1725–1823.—This important series of Records comprises copies of all the Cowles granted by the Madras Government. Of course, all these must be preserved. But between the years 1770 and 1826, some of the original drafts have been also preserved in bundles. These it is submitted, might be destroyed. They are not complete, and if they were, they would still be useless.

Revenue Department 59 volumes.

160. *Revenues of Fort St. George*, 1771.—This Record contains an abstract of the Revenues of Fort St. George and its Dependencies, in 1771, together with an abstract of charges in the Civil and Military establishments. It is interesting as far as it goes, but unfortunately several leaves have been torn out.

Military Department Sundries, 54.

161. *Land Customs at Tripopalore*, 1771–72.—This Record contains the accounts of the Land Customs received at Tripopalore (near Cuddalore), together with the names of the merchants who paid the money, the description and quantity of the goods upon which the duties were paid, the value of the goods, and the amount of percentage levied.

Public Department Sundries, 19.

162. *Register of Grants of Ground*, 1774-1811.—This is a Register of the various grants of ground, made by indenture by the Madras Government to a variety of individuals; with full particulars of the extent and situation of each piece of ground, yearly quit-rent, &c.

Revenue Department
2 volumes.

163. *Jaghire Cowle Books*, 1784-93.—This series of Records comprises the Jaghire Cowles, granted by the Madras Government, during the period specified.

Revenue Department
4 volumes.

164. *Quit-rent*, 1791-1802.—This Record contains a mass of accounts and correspondence concerning the payment of Quit-rent to the Government for various lands, gardens, &c., much of which was disputed, whilst a very large portion had fallen into arrears.

Revenue Department
Sundries, 27.

165. *Mr. Falconer's Jaghire Report*, 1802.—This is a Report on the Jaghires held under the late Mahomedan Government in the Carnatic, prepared from an examination, as far as possible, of the original sunnuds; and, where these were wanting, from the original transcripts of the vouchers from the Records of the Palace at Chepauk. Added to the Report, is a statement of the names of the Jaghiredars, and of the Talukahs and number of villages in each Jaghire; together with particulars concerning the rent, &c., and remarks on each Jaghire.

Revenue Department.

166. *Tariffs in the French and Danish Districts*, 1817.—These are copies of Tariffs showing the wholesale prices of different articles in the Districts in which the French Possessions were situated, viz., Rajahmundry, Karrikal, South Arcot, Cuddalore and Pondicherry—on which certain customs were to be levied. Also a similar tariff of prices of articles in the Danish territory at Tranquebar.

Foreign Department
Sundries, 1, 2.

XVIII.—Returns.

167. *Subject matter.*—Under this head are comprised the following miscellaneous Returns, which it is submitted should be preserved.

168. *Marriages, Baptisms, Burials and Funerals*, 1743-1859.—These are Returns of all marriages, baptisms, burials and funerals, performed in this Presidency by Chaplains, licensed Clergymen and Laymen. They are preserved in 93 volumes. Amongst the early entries is, the marriage of Captain Robert Clive to Margaritha Maskalyne, on the 18th February 1753. The ceremony was performed at Vepery, by the Rev. J. P. Fabricius. From 1854 to 1859, the original certificates have also been preserved in 21 volumes.

Public Department,
93 volumes.

Public Department
21 volumes.

169. *Arrivals and Departures of Ships*, 1800-1836.—These are mere lists, occupying 18 volumes, of the arrivals and departures of ships from the various Ports in the Madras Presidency. They contain the date of the arrival and departure of each vessel; the names of the ships, commander and passengers; the tonnage, cargo, nation, number of guns, &c. On the supposition that the statistics they contain cannot be found elsewhere, it is submitted that these Records must be preserved.

170. *Police Battalion at Ganjám*, 1804-15.—These are monthly Returns of the establishment of the Police battalion, under the Judge and

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Judicial Department, 1 volume.

Magistrate at Ganjám. They contain statements of the number of Officers and Peons, where stationed number of arms and accoutrements, &c. &c., Being only a single volume, it is scarcelyworth destroying.

Judicial Department, 1 volume.

171. *Vaccination Returns*, 1805–15.—These are General Returns made by the Superintendent of Vaccination of the various patients—Christian, Hindoo and Mussalman—vaccinated at the Presidency and different out-stations, for each month, during the years above specified.

Military Department, 1 volume.

172. *Embarkation and Disembarkation Returns*, 1848–53.—These are the original letters of the Quarter Master General, enclosing the Returns of the embarkation and disembarkation of troops. They are fastened in a guard book.

XIX.—Memorials and Petitions.

173. *Subject matter.*—Under this head are comprised the following Records, which, it is submitted, should be preserved as historical curiosities.

Public Department, 3 volumes.
Military Department, 19 volumes.
Revenue Department, 1 volume.

174. *Memorials of Europeans to the Directors.*—These comprise copies of memorials of various Civilians, Military Officers, and others not in the service, to the Court of Directors. Many of them are very interesting. The following table will be a sufficient guide to their contents.

		No. of vols.
Memorials from Civilians and other European residents	1789 to 1816 ..	3
Ditto from Military Officers	1793 to 1852 ..	19
Ditto from gentlemen in the Revenue Department	1803 to 1813 ..	1

Revenue Department, 2 volumes.

175. *Petitions from Natives*, 1805–12.—This is a collection of miscellaneous Native petitions, comprising requests for favours, complaints of corruption, injustice, &c., which might be preserved as curiosities.

Public Department Sundries, 77.

176. *Petitions to the Madras Government*, 1809–1811.—This is a miscellaneous collection of letters pasted in a book. The most interesting are some petitions respecting the disputes between the right and left hand castes, in 1810. The most singular are some letters connected with a complaint against a Bootmaker, for having spoken of a certain Lieutenant Taylor, as plain "Taylor" without any title, and for having used other impertinent language.

Military Department Sundries, 135.

177. *Letters from Pondicherry*, 1808–10.—This Record contains a number of miscellaneous letters received by the Madras Government, from different individuals at Pondicherry, during the British occupation. They refer chiefly to requests for passages, or for permission to leave Pondicherry, or for redress for some minor grievances.

Political Department Sundries, 18, 19, 20.

178. *Petition from the Nabob's dependants*, 1815–20.—These petitions from the family and dependants of the Nabob, are in three volumes; namely, one containing the originals in Persian, and the two others, the English translations.

179. *Memorial of Surgeon Horsman*, 1821.—This memorial spreads over two large volumes of correspondence and other papers, and is connected with a charge of irregularity brought against Dr. Horsman, Medical Storekeeper.

Military Department Sundries, 155, 156.

XX.—Covenants and Oaths.

180. *Subject matter.*—Under this head are included all covenants entered into by Civil servants and other residents in India, with the East India Company. They are simple antiquarian curiosities; and as much room will not be gained by destroying them, they might, for the present, be preserved.

181. *Letters from Independent Europeans in Madras*, 1787.—In April 1787, the Government ordered every European in Madras, not in the King's or Company's service, to state by letter the circumstances under which he came to India, the date of his arrival, present employment, motives for continuing in the country, &c. This volume contains copies of all these letters, with remarks in the margin, on the character of each writer.

Public Department Sundries, 41.

182. *Oaths of Commercial Residents*, 1799–1832.—These are the formal Oaths or Affidavits which all Commercial residents were required to take, that they "would not demand, take, or accept, directly or indirectly, from any person employed in making up the investments of the said Company, any sum of money or other valuable thing by way of gift, present, or otherwise, or be concerned directly or indirectly, in the provision of piece goods, except for the Company's Account."

Public Department, 5 volumes.

183. *Security Bonds*, 1794.—This is a collection of original Security Bonds for the due performance of covenants with the Company, for the year 1794.

Public Department Sundries, 51.

184. *Applications respecting New Covenants*, 1795.—This book consists of Letters from different persons not in the Company's services, respecting the covenants which they must sign, and the persons whom they can offer as securities for their good behaviour.

185. *Covenants with Civil Servants, Chaplains, Assistant Surgeons, &c.*—These may be best exhibited in the following table:—

Military Department, 4 volumes.	Covenants with	Assistant Surgeons	..	1793 to 1821
	Do.	do.	..	1823 to 1827
Public Department, 9 volumes.	Do.	Civil Servants	..	1800 to 1831
Public Department, 3 volumes.	Do.	Free Mariners	..	1815 to 1825
	Do.	Chaplains	..	1815 to 1825

186. *Oath Books*, 1803–1852.—This volume contains the Oaths of all the Judges and Magistrates in the Judicial Department, to fulfil their several duties.

Judicial Department, 1 volume.

XXI.—Old Accounts, Contracts, &c.

187. *Subject matter.*—With two exceptions, namely, the Records described in paragraphs 189, 192, the whole of the documents included under the present head might be included under the head of "Rubbish." It is therefore submitted, that, with these two exceptions, all might be destroyed.

188. *Fort Saint George Coral Books*, 1746–56.—This is a book of Accounts of silver, coral, amber, emeralds, pearls and other precious stones, licensed to be shipped on board various ships for Fort Saint George and Fort Saint David, for the purchase of diamonds.

Public Department
Sundries, 11.

189. *Old French Account Books rom Pondicherry*, 1776–78.—These two books must have been brought from Pondicherry in 1778, when that place surrendered to General Munro. They are apparently abstracts of the receipts and expenses of the French Government in India, which were examined and signed by the French Commissary General at Pondicherry. Each volume contains on the fly leaf a statement in French, of the nature of its contents, with the signature of the Commissary General. I append translations.

Military Department
Sundries, 56, 57.

From the Account Book for 1776.—" The present Register containing fifty-nine leaves, numbered from one to fifty-nine, and signed by the Marquis de Courcy, Minister of the King, and Commissary General of Justice, of Politics, of Finance, Minister of War, of Marine, and of all the French establishments in India, President of the Supreme Court of Pondicherry, and of all the dependent Provincial Councils, has been taken from the Office which has been rented for a Court of Accounts, and is a record of the rceipts, expenses, fines and duties. Such expenses were regulated by us, ordered and examined every month."

" Pondicherry, 1st January 1776."

" COURCY."

From the Account Book for 1778.—" The present Register of the receipts and expense of the King's domains at Pondicherry, containing one hundred and ninety-two leaves from the first to the last, numbered and signed by us, " Etienne Claude Chevreau," Commissary General of Justice, of Police, of Finance, Minister of War, of the Marine, and of all the French establishments in India, President of the Supreme Council of Pondicherry, and of all the dependent Provincial Councils, and Minister for His Majesty in the East Indies, and authorized by Pierre Barrat, the King's Receiver General for his dominions of Pondicherry. The 1st January 1778, to serve as a record of the said receipts and expenses."

190. *Proposals of Contractors*, 1791, 1793.—In April 1791, the Madras Government advertised that it was ready to receive sealed proposals of contract for providing gun carriages, ordnance stores, pioneer and intrenching tools, tents, tarpaulins, accoutrements, leather work, &c. The present book comprises the proposals of fourteen Contractors. There are also two other volumes containing similar proposals for furnishing clothing to the Army, in 1791 and 1793.

Military Department
Sundries, 78.

Military Department
Sundries, 81 and 87.

191. *Dr. Anderson's disbursements*, 1795.—This is a petty Account-book of Dr. Anderson's private disbursements, for the introduction of the culture of cochineal and silk.

Public Department
Sundries, 55.

192. *Madras Light House*, 1796–98.—This book contains the Accounts connected with the cost of erecting the Madras Light House, and of lighting it from the 23rd November 1796 to the 28th February 1798.

Public Department
Sundries, 63.

193. *Company's Stud*, 1813.—This volume contains a number of Bills showing the difference between the fixed rate of feeding the Company's stud with gram, and the actual expense incurred, with contingent charges, expense of building stables, &c.

Military Department Sundries, 141.

XXII.—General Standing Orders.

194. *Subject matter.*—Under this head are comprised the Orders and Regulations issued by the local Governments and the Commander-in-Chief, as well as the Orders sent out by the Court of Directors.

195. *Standing Orders*, 1664–1833.—This volume was compiled by Mr. William Elliot, in 1833, and comprises a complete codification of all the Standing Orders for the period abovementioned, alphabetically arranged, with the dates of the General Letter, and number of the paragraph in which each Order was contained. This volume must of course be preserved. There are, however, two old Standing Order books, for periods already comprehended in Mr. Elliot's volume, which might, it is submitted, be destroyed.

Public Department Sundries, 5, 6, 7.

196. *General Orders of Madras Government*, 1774–1854.—This is a collection of the various Military Orders, Regulations, &c., by the President and Council, which were transmitted from the Military Secretary's Office to the Commander of the troops. Some are printed, some are in manuscript, and a great many are in duplicate. Moreover, the original draughts of every one have been likewise preserved in bundles. It is now submitted that one complete set should be made up, and that the remainder, including the bundles of original draughts, should be destroyed.

197. *General Orders of the Governor General*, 1822 to 1833.—These are comprised in 16 volumes, all of which, it is submitted, may be preserved.

198. *Miscellaneous General Orders.*—These comprise the General Orders, issued by the Commander-in-Chief and H.M.'s Deputy Adjutant General, in this Presidency. They apparently comprise many duplicates, and are in process of being arranged. It is submitted that one perfect copy may be preserved and the remainder be destroyed.

199. *Miscellaneous Regulations.*—These comprise printed copies of the following Regulations, which have been preserved in the Military Department:—

Military Department Sundries, 142, 149, 150, 154, 158 to 163.

- Regulations of the Quarter Master General's Department, 1813.
- Madras Gunner (Rules and Regulations for the guidance of Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers of Artillery), 1818.
- Regulations respecting the Clothing and Appointments of the Army, 1819.
- Regulations for the Ordnance Department, under Fort St. George, 1822.

XXIII.—Gazettes and Newspapers.

200. *Subject matter.*—Under this head are comprised a number of volumes and bundles of old Gazettes and Newspapers, which it is submitted may be preserved.

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201. *List of Newspapers, &c.*—The following is a list of the various Gazettes and Newspapers preserved in the Government Office, with the dates of the years over which they spread:—

	Number of volumes.	
London Gazette	227	1792–1856
Calcutta Gazette	33	1793–1832
Government Gazette	31	1801–1832
Male Asylum Herald	2	1833–1834
Madras Gazette	21	1793–1834
Madras Courier	17	1799–1839
Bombay Government Gazette	13	1834–1850
Java Government Gazette	3	1812–1814
Fort St. George Gazette	44	1833–1854

XXIV.—Rubbish.

202. *Subject matter.*—Under this head are included all the documents entered in the Registers of the Public Department, which appear to be of no value whatever. Besides these, however, and besides the duplicates which have already been described, there is a heap of loose papers unrecorded in the Registers, which seem to be of no value whatever, and are merely the accumulation of waste paper which naturally goes on for many years, in cases where no documents can be destroyed without authority. These are now being examined and arranged, and as soon as that work is finished, a short report will be submitted. Meantime, it is recommended that the following be destroyed:—

203. *Lists of Packets*, 1784–1851.—These are nothing more than descriptive lists of the contents of the several packets of letters and other documents, which, from time to time were transmitted to England; together with the names of the ships by which they were sent and the dates of despatch. They cannot be of the slightest use now. They are never required for reference, and their value must have ceased from the day that an acknowledgment was received from England of their arrival. It is therefore submitted, that they may all be destroyed, as follows:—

		Number of volumes.
Public Department	1816 to 1850 ..	16
Military ,, ...	1785 to 1851 ..	29
Revenue ,, ...	1784 to 1792 ..	3
		48

204. *Packet Receipts*, 1786, 1827.—When packets of letters and other documents were despatched from England to the Governor in Council, receipts were obtained from the Captain of the vessel, and then transmitted to the Chief Secretary at Madras. These receipts were preserved and pasted in guard-books; but, of course, were useless after the receipt of the packets themselves. It is, therefore, submitted, that they may be destroyed as follows:—

		Number of volumes.
Public Department	1820 to 1827 ..	1
Military do.	1786 to 1826 ..	5
		6

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205. *Copy and Extract Books*, 1801–15.—Whenever Government required extracts to be made from the Proceedings of any of the Departments, such extracts were copied on loose sheets, and when done with, were pasted in volumes. These, it is submitted, are now of no further use and may be destroyed, as follows :—

				Number of volumes.
Public Department	.. ..	1802 to 1815	..	4
Revenue do.	.. ..	1801 to 1815	..	10
Political do.	.. ..	1806 to 1808	..	1
				15

206. *Old Memoranda.*—Under this head is comprised lists of papers received by the Chief Secretary from the Accountant-General between the years 1835 and 1841. Also copies of the memorandums sent by the Military Secretary to the Military Board and others, to the effect, that replies have not been received to certain references made from Government, between 1844 and 1855. Also old "Circulation books" being lists of the papers sent in circulation among the Members of Government. All these, it is submitted, may now be destroyed.

Public Department Miscellaneous.

Military Department Miscellaneous.

207. *Old Certificates.*—Under this head is comprised a number of old Furlough certificates, letters concerning Pay certificates, and certificates of Cadet's appointments, which must now be utterly useless. The furlough certificates, are mere certificates that Officers have obtained permission of the Governor in Council to return to Europe, and they extend from 1796 to 1815. The letters, which extend over the same years, are mere advices from the Military Paymaster's Office, respecting the Pay certificates for the Officers and Surgeons proceeding to England. They are all of one form, enclosing duplicates and triplicates of the certificates which had been granted, of the period to which the Officer leaving had been paid up, and stating that there were no demands against him. The other certificates were issued by the Secretary of the Court of Directors, that certain individuals had been appointed Cadets, and that certain Officers had been permitted to return from England to their duty.

208. *Conclusion—State of the Record Room.*—In conclusion, I may be permitted to state that, having now gone over all the documents preserved in the Record Room, I can testify to the care in which they appear to have been kept, and the great facility with which papers required can be obtained. Hitherto, the difficulty has been, not to obtain any record which was required, but to know what the records really were : and this knowledge the present Report will for the future supply.

J. TALBOYS WHEELER.